THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

GELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

om all Letters on Business must be addressed.

Terms of Subscription.

Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
Do. Six months, " 2 00
Paper, one year, in advance,.....$10 00
six months, " 5 00
three months, in advance,..... 3 00
one month, " 1 00

AUTIFUL WOMAN. If you would be iful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.
gives a pure Blooming Complexion and re- Youthful Beauty.
effects are gradual, natural and perfect.
removes Redness, Blotches and Pimples, Tan, Sunburn and Freckles, and makes a of thirty appear but twenty.
Magnolia Balm makes the Skin Smooth early; the Eye bright and clear; the Cheek with the Bloom of Youth, and imparts a plump appearance to the Countenance. dy need complain of her Complexion when ts will purchase this delightful article. best thing to dress the Hair with is Lyon's airon.
e 18 19-1m

yer's Sarsaparilla,
OR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely avated by the presence of scrofulous matter, been radically cured in such numerous ses, in every settlement in the country, that e do not need to be informed how that it is in ess a specific and absolute remedy.
rofulous poison is one of the most destructive ies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt nt of the organism undermines the constitution, invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, out exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, ue to breed infection throughout the body, and some favorable occasion, rapidly develop ne or other of its hideous forms, either on the ce or among the vitals. In the latter, tuber- may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or , or tumors formed in the liver. These facts the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a sentive, advisable.
is a mistake to suppose that so long as no erup- or tumors appear, there must be no scrofulous These forms of derangement may never r, and yet the vital forces of the body be so re- ed by it subtle agency, as materially to impair ealth and shorten the duration of life. It is known ever, also, that scrofula is strictly heredi- It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, is also engendered in persons born of pure d. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious ss, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices gen- produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not ed by the most constant and judicious care, peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, e turbid blood swells the veins with an appar- exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no or condition can depend on immunity from or feel insensible to the importance of an effec- remedy.
St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptive table forms of the diseases caused primarily by scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so ef- ual as to be indispensable. And in the more ealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart ease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and other tions of the muscular and nervous systems, the *saparilla*, through its purifying power, re- es the cause of the disorder and produces aston- g cures.
e sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by f achieve these results. It is aided by the ex- combined with it, of still greater power. So t is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *ereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by ough a long time is required for subduing these inate maladies by any ordinary means. *Uncontrolled Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female oses* in general, are commonly soon relieved ultimately cured by the invigorating and puri- effect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism Gout*, often dependent on the accumulations of eous matters in the blood, have their remedy in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, dity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by ding poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly mend the *Sarsaparilla*.
is medicine restores health and vigor where no ible disease can be distinguished. Its restora- power is soon felt by those who are *Languid, less, Despondent, Sleepless*, and filled with *ous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or who are bled with any other of those affections symp- atic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *eral Debility*, have written us of the youth- vigor imparted to their nervous system, which ed buoyant with that prolific life they thought departed on the advance of age. Others, whose tains of life were always sterile, acknowledge r obligations to it for an obvious change.

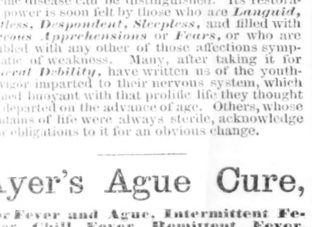
yer's Ague Cure,

or Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, er, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, umb Ague, Periodical or Bilious ever, &c., and indeed all the affec- ons which arise from malarious, tarsh, or miasmatic poisons.

its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance never, it in nowise injures any patient. The ober and importance of its cures in the ague dis- are literally beyond account, and we believe best a parallel in the history of medicine. Our ce gratified by the acknowledgments we re- of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, where other remedies had wholly failed.
nacclimated persons, either resident in, or elling through miasmatic localities, will be pro- ed by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.
or *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating Liver into healthy activity.
repared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold round the world.
PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.
Sold in Wilmington by E. Willis, W. H. pitt and all Druggists and Dealers every- re. dec 16, 1868—67-eod1w-1tw

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
Mecklenburg Co., N.C.
HE THIRTY-THIRD COLLEGIATE YEAR will open September 2, 1869. Preparatory de- tment discontinued. For Catalogue or other rmation, apply to the President, Rev. G. WI- McPHAIL, D.D., L.L. D.
By order of the Faculty.
W. G. RICHARDSON, Clerk.
uly 9 22-4t

WRIGHT'S PATENT SQUARE DISH
WATER WHEEL.



THIS WHEEL is second to none. It utilizes all the water applied, be it more or less. Is eaper, simple, powerful, easily transported, d can be put in running order at small expense. r circulars or further particulars, address
E. H. PECKHAM & CO.,
Box 6711, P. O., New York.
uly 16 23-3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
HE SUBSCRIBER HAVING ON THE 7th day of June 1869, qualified as Administrator the estate of John W. Rinaldi, deceased, here- gives general notice to all creditors of said tate to present their claims duly authenticated or before the 15th day of June, A. D. 1870, or s notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.
BENJ. F. RINALDI,
Administrator.
Elizabeth, N. C., june 10, 1869 19-6t

The Irish Convention at Chicago was a ogus one. Gen. O'Neill does not recog- ize it as genuine. It was a Radical at- mpt to cheat the Irish.

John C. Breckinridge is to deliver a peech on agriculture at a country fair in Kentucky, in September.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1869. NO. 23

RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $200 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

DIED,

July 5th, 1869, WILLIAM B. MEARES, aged 19 years, son of Col. Thomas D. Meares, of this city.

Seldom is it the mournful duty of friendship to chronicle a death so sad in all its circumstances as that of Mr. Meares'. At his age, untimely; with his aspirations, unfortunate; for his home, calamitous; and in its suddenness, appalling. A steamer is freighted with youth—with hope—with manly spirits revelling in the joys of life: a brief, heroic struggle with the wave—death!

How impressively is the lesson of the Master taught by a scene so full of sorrow.

The subject of this notice was a young man exemplary in all the relations of life: in business, intelligent; in society, attractive; among his comrades, beloved. But it was at his home—in the seclusion of that endeared haven of rest—that his noblest qualities of head and heart were chiefly exercised; *there* he manifested that his religious faith was the basis of his daily actions, and that he had built his hope on that rock which resists on Eternity.

Let us trust, even while mourning, that his spirit has been transplanted to another realm only to enjoy a closer union with the Bride of Christ.

STATE NEWS

SUPREME COURT.—The Court met at the usual hour; all the Justices present.

The following opinions were delivered:

By Pearson, C. J.—State vs. Cherry, from Gaston county. Judgment reversed, and *venire de novo* awarded.

David Schenck, *ex parte*, from Lincoln county. Order reversed, *procedendo* to issue.

By Reade, J.—Murphy vs. Merritt, from Sampson county. Error, judgment here for plaintiff for costs.

State vs. Davis, from Chatham county. No error, judgment affirmed.

By Rodman, J.—Brown vs. Commissioners of Washington, Beaufort county. Judgment reversed, *venire de novo*.

McAden vs. Bannister, from Lincoln county. Judgment affirmed.

By Dick, J.—Valentine vs. Hollaman, from Hertford county. Judgment reversed, *venire de novo*.

Saluns vs. Martin, from Gaston county. Judgment reversed, petition dismissed.

Justice Settle, having been absent, delivered no opinion.

Upon motion, the case of University R. R. Co. vs. W. W. Holden, Governor, and D. A. Jenkins, Treasurer, was re-opened for argument and case set for Friday next.
Ral. *Sentinel.*

GOVERNOR WORTH.—Gov. Worth and lady arrived this morning on the train from the West. The Governor and Mrs. Worth have been spending sometime among their friends and relations in Randolph. We regret to say that the Governors's health is anything but good. He is looking feeble and much reduced. He sets out soon for the Virginia Springs.—We hope its waters may restore him to health.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

DISTRESSING SALES IN ORANGE.—We heard much talk of 20,000 acres of land advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Orange, to be sold on Monday last. The Sheriff gave us the list of land to be sold. Omitting town lots we could count only 8,658 acres. The sale was not completed on Monday; one day was not sufficient to work so much ruin. The lands we are told did not average more than one dollar and thirty cents per acre, and yet some of the best lands of the county were sold. There is no chance under the Sheriff's hammer to get anything like the true value of lands.

Hester's Real Estate Agency and Lottery is the only place and way to get the real value of your lands. We hope Hester, in his next grand drawing, will have fewer sewing machines, and in their stead have prizes of guano, bonedust, plaster lime, &c.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

THE SWANNANOA CHEESE FACTORY.—In company with a few friends, on Friday last we paid a visit to this, the second cheese factory established in the mountains of Western North Carolina, located about two miles southeast from Asheville, in the beautiful Swannanoa Valley, and directly on the Morganton road.

This factory is owned by W. W. McDowell, G. B. Tennent, Mont. Patton, John Murphy, John Cheesborough and Jos. Reed, six of the best farmers in Buncome county who own fine farms in the vicinity.

Mr. Jacob Beeker, from Herkimer, the celebrated cheese county of New York, assisted by his excellent "better half," is the manager and manufacturer; and we take occasion to congratulate the Company in securing the services of such competent and truly worthy persons to conduct the details of their enterprise.

The first cheese was made at this factory on the 27th day of May last.—The product of that day was 56 lbs.—The daily production has steadily increased since then, and it now amounts to 153 lbs. The agregate amount made from the 27th of May to the 27th of June is a little over 3,000 lbs. This, we think, is doing well for the first month, particularly when we consider that five Sabbath days occurred on which no cheese was made.

Of the quality of the cheese we are unable to speak, as yet, as it requires at least 60 days to cure and become fit for use.—But, judging from the truly rich appearance of their outside, we never saw a more superb lot of cheeses than our friend Becker exhibited to us in the curing room of the Swannanoa factory.
Asheville *News.*

ON DIT.—That Maj. Willie D. Jones has received the appointment of Assessor for this Revenue District, in place of Solomon Pool, resigned, and that he has accepted the appointment and will resign his seat in the State Senate.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

SAD INTELLIGENCE.—We regret to learn that Rev. Jno. Long died very suddenly at Atlanta, Ga., on Monday last. The sad intelligence was telegraphed to his family, at Thomasville, on Tuesday, and we have been unable to learn the particulars. Mr. Long had many warm friends in this place.—Greensboro' *Patriot.*

SUPREME COURT.—The Court met at the usual hour; all the Justices present.

The following cases were argued:

Mary McLaurin, *ex parte*, from New Hanover county. Attorney General and Gov. Bragg, Counsel.

City of Wilmington vs. Davis. Gov. Bragg for the Plaintiff, Messrs. Rogers and Batchelor for the Defendant.

McAdoo vs. Benbow, from Guilford county. Phillips for the Plaintiff, Battle for the Defendant.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of C. N. Price, Esq., of this place, which took place at his residence on Tuesday evening. Mr. Price was a highly respected and very useful citizen. He had been in public life as an active Justice of the Peace, both in this county and Cabarrus for many years, and in the discharge of his duty gave general satisfaction. He was about sixty years of age, and had been for a number of years a member of the Presbyterian Church.—*Old North State.*

PUBLIC MEETING IN JONES.—A call for a public meeting of the citizens of Jones county, to take place in Trenton on Saturday the 3d day of July, 1869, having been made, and in response to said call a considerable number of the citizens of said county of all parties, assembled at the Court House in Trenton, on the day named.

On motion of S. E. Koonce, Thos. J. Whitaker was called to the chair. The Chairman in a few brief and appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting.

On motion B. Askew was requested to act as Secretary.

J. B. Stanly moved that the chairman appoint a committee of seven to prepare and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Carried.

The chairman then announced the following named persons to compose said committee, viz: James B. Stanly, Sheriff John Pearce, Jas. Osgood, Cyrus Brown, Nathan McDaniel, Jas. Moore and Jos. K. Smith.

The committee retired, and after an absence of nearly an hour returned and reported the following resolutions on the part of the majority of said committee.—Mr. Osgood, one of the committee, gave notice that he had prepared a minority report, which he should present at the proper time as a substitute for the majority report.

The majority report was then read as follows:

WHEREAS, There has been murder and other crimes committed in our county, and we, the people of Jones, have been charged with their commission, to our manifest detriment, both financially and against the fair fame of our citizens. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the people of Jones, deny any complicity in the murders committed or kindly feeling with the murderers, and do denounce the burning of houses that followed.

2nd. That as the people of Jones have never resisted the law, we see no necessity for an armed police force in our midst.

3d. That we temper our unqualified obedience to all the laws of our land, and to the necessary officers for their execution.

4th. That we will always willingly assist the officers of the law in the execution of their duty.

5th. That understanding we have been charged with having in our midst an organized band of murderers and horse thieves, we take the present opportunity of denying that we have, or ever have had, any such band here, or have ever given shelter or countenance to them, knowing them to be such.

6th. That should there be any such amongst us, we hereby most emphatically denounce them, and do assert that we will do our utmost to apprehend them and bring them to justice.

After the reading of the foregoing resolutions, Mr. Osgood presented the minority report, read it and moved that it be substituted for the majority report.

Here a short debate ensued, in which Messrs. Osgood, Pearce, I. H. Isler, C. H. Kounce and D. J. Green participated.

On motion the majority report was again read, section by section, and each resolution voted on separately, and adopted after a slight amendment to the first resolution, with but few dissenting voices.

Mr. Osgood asked leave to withdraw the minority report. Granted.

On motion it was ordered that the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and forwarded to the Journal of Commerce and Newbern Times for publication, and that the Standard and Sentinel, of Raleigh, be requested to copy, and any and all papers in the State will confer a favor by publishing the same.

On motion the meeting adjourned.
THOS. J. WHITAKER,
Chairman.

BENJ. ASKEW, Sec'y.

SUPREME COURT, Friday, July 9, 1869 All the Justices present. The following cases were argued:

State and Sarah Donald vs. John F. Waldrop; from Chereoke county. Attorney General for the State.

State vs. Wm. D Patterson, from Transylvania county. Attorney General for the State.

State on relation of Wm. Faircloth vs. Rufus K Ferrell *et al.*; from Wake county. Battle for Plaintiff. Bragg for defendant.

In University Railroad Company vs. the Governor and Public Treasurer. Judge Person, of counsel for plaintiff, asked an extension of time. Motion allowed, and the case will be argued on Monday next.
Raleigh *Standard.*

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE N. C. R. R.—The meeting of the Stockholders of this Company was held in Salisbery on the 8th instant. We compile from the Raleigh *Sentinel* the following report of the proceedings:

John I. Shaver was called to the Chair, and R. F. Simonton and F. A. Stagg appointed Secretaries.

Mr. John H. Haughton, of Newbern, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Superintendent of Public Works is an officer created by the Constitution of North Carolina, Art. 3, Sec. 1, and that the duties of said officer are required by the Constitution, Art. 3, Sec. 13, to be prescribed by law.

Resolved, That among the duties of the Superintendent of Public Works prescribed by law, are, that he shall have charge of the State's interest in all railroads, canals and other works of internal improvement; also, of all public buildings which are the property of the State.

Act of April 12, 1869: "That he shall report to each session of the General Assembly, among other things, the conditions and character of the State's interest in the roads, canals, or other works of internal improvement in which the State has taken stock; the financial condition of the same; the receipts and disbursements of the previous year together with such suggestions with regard to the State's interest in the same as may to him seem warranted by the State of the corporation, to recommend such legislation as he may deem expedient in regard to such interest.—It being his duty and right also to vote either in person or proxy, in behalf of the State at all meetings of such corporations, in the elections of Directors at which the State is entitled to vote.

Mr. Cameron spoke for the chartered rights of the corporation. All he wanted was to hold the State in good faith to its plighted word, as expressed in the charter. The charter gave the Governor the power and right to appoint proxies, and he was content that he should do so. As to the Constitution, about which the gentleman from Newbern talks, it was well understood that Constitutions had become of but little force. The Governor, with his militia, could enter this hall and soon drive us out.

Mr. David F. Caldwell next occupied the floor. He spoke against consolidation, and concluded by moving to lay Mr. Haughton's resolutions on the table.

Mr. Caldwell withdrew his motion to lay on the table.

Gov. Vance renewed the motion.

The meeting then adjourned to 2 P. M.

Gov. Vance, on reassembling, withdrew the pending motion.

Mr. Badger renewed the motion and called for a stock vote.

General Laflin cast 30,000 votes, as State proxy, to lay Mr. Haughton's resolutions on the table. He did not call the attention of the Convention to the fact that he had so voted. As yet the Convention had recognized neither of the State Proxies.

Mr. Turner said the corrupt, and corrupting influences of straggling carpet baggers was fast finding its way into this corporation. He had just learned that Carpet Bag Caflin had cast 30,000 votes as State Proxy to lay Mr. Haughton's resolutions on the table. You, Mr. Chairman, and this Convention, are ignorant of the fact that such a vote has been cast. Not a dozen members of the Convention know that such a vote has been cast, and that the Committee are now counting the vote and will soon announce it. He moved to reject the vote cast by Carpet Bag Laflin, as State proxy.

Carpet bag Laflin rose and said, as there was some objection to his voting, he desired to withdraw his vote.

Mr. Turner said he doubted very much if such a favor should be granted. The Convention should rebuke by voting it out.

The resolutions of Mr. Haughton were laid on the table by a vote of 7,153 against 1,904, the State not voting.

The election of Directors coming on, Dr. R. B. Haywood received 5,136 votes; D. A. Davis, 5,982; T. M. Holt, 6,458; John I. Shaver, 5,191; Thos. Webb, 2,043; Jno. L. Morehead, 4,365; Wm. A. Caldwell, 924; John McRae, 2,840.

The four first named receiving the highest number of votes, were declared duly elected.

Mr. Burns offered the following:

OFFICE N. C. R. R. CO.,
COMPANY SHOPS, JULY 2, 1869

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, held at this office to-day, the following Preamble and Resolution offered by Mr. Silas Burns, were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Railroads of this State are so situated as to cause the loss of a large amount of money and time by the importation of Railroad iron; and whereas, all this money is carried out of the State to the detriment of the same; therefore,

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company, that it be recommended to the Stockholders at their next annual meeting on the second Thursday in July, that they authorize the Board of Directors to take one hundred dollars stock, per mile, for each mile of road in operation in a rolling mill, to be established in this State at such time as the stock to a sufficient amount shall have been subscribed.

The vote being taken only Mr. Burns voted aye.

On motion of Mr. Gorrrell, a resolution was adopted requesting the Directors to establish a local passenger tariff not to exceed four cents per mile.

Mr. Boyden moved to reject the proposition to consolidate the Atlantic and North Carolina with the North Carolina road. This motion was debated during the remainder of the afternoon session.—No important business was done at night.

The Directors of last year on the part of the State were appointed by Governor Holden.

The Board of Public Charities appointed at the last session of the Legislature, have held a meeting and prepared circulars to be sent to amshouses, asylums and prisons throughout the State, for the purpose of obtaining information upon which to act.—Ral. *Standard.*

THE CROPS.—We had the pleasure of meeting in our office yesterday Sheriff Moore of Granville county, who is looking hearty and feeling ready for a campaign. He reports everything quiet in his county and the people prosperous and hopeful. The wheat is harvested and looks well.—Tobacco looks well, but the worms have appeared in unusual numbers for so early in the season.

A Pitt county correspondent informs us that the wheat crop is the best for many years. The oat crop is good. The corn crop promises better than for the last twenty years. Cotton is improving rapidly, and, with favorable weather for two weeks, it will be on an average with the past ten years. This county is in the best of the great cotton region of the State, and has abundant beds of marl and muck to improve the naturally good lands. Our correspondent thinks capital, energy, reliable labor and a railroad from Greenville to Wilson would soon make this county equal to any county in the State.
Ral. *Standard.*

One of the most singular freaks of nature we ever saw has been on exhibition at the Postoffice, at this place, during the past week. It is a pig with a human face! Its shape and structure are natural up to the ears, but from the ears to the top of the head and down to the chin the shape and features as those of the human, excepting that it is covered with hair like the rest of the body and has no nostril, being abliged to breathe through the mouth. The pig is about two weeks old.
Elizabeth City *North Carolinian.*

At the suggestion of Col. Wm. Johnson, a meeting of railroad presidents and superintendents on the inland line from Washington to New Orleans will be held in Columbia on the 15th instant. At this meeting important matters will be considered—among others an entire change and material reduction in the through schedule.—Ral. *Standard.*

Reported for the Journal.

The Wilson Excursion.

By invitation we had the pleasure of being asked aboard, at Warsaw, of the train which left Wilson on Friday last with the pupils, and under the auspices of the Wilson Female Collegiate Academy. We found six well filled cars, four having been appropriated for the benefit of the school and friends, headed by the engine, S. L. Fremont, decorated with wreathes of evergreens and skillfully managed, as we discovered in quick time, by its engineer, whose name we did not learn. Prof. J. L. B. Hooper worthily presiding over the train, and looking after the safe conduct and pleasure of the party, was politely assisted and attended to by Capt. Browning, who with usual courtesy and politeness, did not seem to regret having a train in charge so well filled with the beautiful and fair.

Reaching Wilmington about 12 m., the steamer Gen. Howard was found in readiness to convey the party down the river, but, whose capacity, in the unexpected increase of a hundred more guests than were expected, seemed hardly spacious enough. However, with its quiet and polite Captain moving in every direction for the pleasure and safety of his guests, and with whom we were not personally made acquainted, she left her moorings and sped quickly and smoothly along. In the saloon, as also on the cars, the passengers had the opportunities of the refreshments of ice cream, cake and lemonade, &c., but in this instance under the hastily arranged, yet well prepared management of Mr. Beal, of the firm of Banks & Co.

To many the trip was one of intellectual intertainment, as parties had come from sections which had not been permitted a knowledge of the surroundings of Wilmington, and its harbor and places of interest. Soon the sunken steamer, the destroyed vessels, then the old brick church, the battlements of fort Anderson and Fisher came into notice, and were passed. At Smithville a stop was made, while a few availed themselves of the opportunity of making a stay until the return of the boat. Many had been entertained the meanwhile by the dance, and until reaching the landing at Fort Caswell fully enjoyed so pleasant an opportunity for relief from the monotony or discomfort of so large an assembly. With some difficulty in the temporary arrangement for landing, the slight splashing of some of the fair ones in their jumpings, and the full and complete wetting of one of the party to the amusement of the others, most of the party made their way to the old ruins of Fort Caswell. At this hour, of three to four, notwithstanding the pleasant breeze blowing the while, it was found to be rather warm to linger long on the coast, and hence the return of the party to the boat, the resumption of the social pleasures and the dance, while the boat turned its course to Smithville and returning. Eight o'clock found the party at Wilmington, where the train awaited the delighted guests, but where we were tempted to leave them for a nights' rest and the pleasures of the coming day. The train left at night, and doubtless all reached their homes in safety, gratified and delighted with the pleasures afforded, and with; wishes for the future prosperity of the Academy under its pleasant and happy administration.

EXCURSIONIST.

Wilmington, July 9, 1868.

An Act to be Entitled "an Act Concerning Townships."

[PASSED APRIL 16TH, 1869.]

Section 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the Districts reported by the Commissioners of the following counties of the State to the present session of the General Assembly, are hereby approved, and said Districts, in obedience to Article seven, sections three and four of the Constitution, to wit: Craven, Granville, Halifax, New Hanover, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Franklin, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren, Wayne, Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Catawba, Clay, Cleaveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsyth, Gaston, Greene, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, Yancey and Caswell, shall have corporate powers and shall be known as Townships by the boundaries and by the name respectively designated in said reports; but the said districts may be altered or divided, or new Townships may be erected, by the County Commissioners in the manner specified in sub-division fifteen, section eight of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act concerning the government of Counties," and ratified the fourteenth day of August, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

Sec. 2. All acts of proceedings by or against a Township, in its corporate capacity, shall be in the name of the Board of Trustees of the Township.

Sec. 3. The Board of Trustees of each Township shall consist of a Clerk and two Justices of the Peace, except as otherwise provided in this act in respect to Justices of the Peace, in those Townships in which Cities and Towns are situated.

Sec. 4. In every Township in which any City or Town is situated, or which may consist of a City or Town, the number of Justices of the Peace to be elected shall be two more than the number of Wards in such City or Town, or in case such City or Town is not divided into Wards, then one additional Justice for each five hundred inhabitants, or if there are less than five hundred inhabitants, one additional Justice; for the purpose of obtaining the number of inhabitants in any such City or Town, the corporate authorities shall have power to take a census thereof.

Sec. 5. The first election for Township Boards of Trustees, shall be held on the first Thursday in August, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Sec. 6. Such election shall be held in all respects under the rules and regulations now prescribed by law, at such place in each Township as the County Commissioners may designate, and the return thereof shall be made to the Board of Commissioners of each County, who shall declare the result of said election, and within five days thereof shall notify the persons receiving the majority of votes in each Township, of their election.

Sec. 7. The persons who are elected at such election shall appear within five days after service of notice, before the County Commissioners and qualify by taking and subscribing oath of office, which oath shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners.

Sec. 8. The Board of Commissioners is authorized to decide in all cases of contested election, subject to appeal to the Superior Court of the County.

Sec. 9. The persons chosen at the first election under this act, shall continue in their office till the first Thursday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and until their successors shall have qualified, when the regular election for said officers shall be held every two years thereafter.

Sec. 10. At the time and in the manner authorized by this act for the election of Township Boards of Trustees, there shall be held an election for one Constable in each Township, who shall give bond and security in such reasonable sum as the Board of Trustees may deem sufficient, to be not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, and take the oath of office as now prescribed by law.

Sec. 11. The Board of Trustees shall have power to purchase and to hold for the use of the Township, such real estate as they may deem necessary, not to exceed one acre, and to erect thereon a Township house, which shall be as near central in location as may be; and for the purpose of buying such property and erecting such building, they are authorized, if they deem it expedient, to lay and collect a tax upon all the property in the Township, with the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the Township, to be given at an election to be held for that purpose, under the directions of such Trustees.

Sec. 12. The Board shall have power to appoint its own meeting, and to adjourn from time to time.

Sec. 13. A majority of the Trustees shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 14. The Board of Trustees shall have authority, within their respective Townships, to lay out, alter, repair, or discontinue highways; to establish and settle ferries; to build and keep up bridges, subject to sub-division eleven, section eight, of the before recited acts concerning the government of counties; to lay off or discontinue cartways; to appoint overseers of highways; to allow and contract for the building of toll bridges, and to license the erection of gates across highways. This authority shall be exercised under the rules, regulations, restrictions and penalties, in all respects, prescribed and imposed in chapter one hundred and one of the Revised Code, upon the Justices of the late County Courts. The Clerk of the Board shall perform the duties therein enjoined upon the Clerk of the late County Court; and the Township Constable shall perform the duties imposed in said chapter on the Sheriff.

Sec. 15. In all cases of the exercise of authority under the preceding section, there may be an appeal by either party from the decision of the Township Board of Trustees to the Board of Commissioners of the County, whose decision in the case shall be final; and, on every appeal, the Clerk of the Board of Trustees shall transmit to the Commissioners all the papers in the case, and the parties shall be allowed to be heard before the Commissioners *de novo*.

Sec. 16. The Township Board of Trustees shall assess the taxable property of their Townships, and make return to the County Commissioners for revision, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 17. The Board of Trustees of each Township shall make out a written report, upon the condition of the roads and bridges in their respective Townships, to the County Commissioners, at least ten days before regular terms of the Superior Courts of the County.

Sec. 18. The Board of Trustees shall audit all accounts against the Township, as directed in section ten of the act concerning the government of Counties; and shall cause semi-annual publications of all accounts, so audited, to be posted at the Township house, or other place of meeting, if there be no Township house, and three other public places in the Township.

Sec. 19. The Board of Trustees shall have power to lay and collect all taxes which may be required to defray the necessary expenses of the Township, and the Township Constable shall collect all taxes so laid and assessed.

Sec. 20. The Clerk of the Board of Trustees shall record all the proceedings of the Board, in a book to be provided for that purpose, and keep all its papers and hold them open to the examination of all persons, except on the Sabbath; disburse all moneys belonging to the township, under the order of the Board, taking proper vouchers therefor, and making quarterly returns to the Board, if required, of all his receipts and disbursements.

Sec. 21. Each Justice of the Peace, who is a member of the Board, shall receive two dollars *per diem* for each day's attendance upon the meetings of the Board; and the Clerk shall receive the same *per diem*, with such additional compensation for his duties as Clerk as the Board may allow.

Sec. 22. The Commissioners of any County not included in this act, shall have power to designate their present election precincts, as Townships, for school and assessment purposes, until a proper survey is made and a report of the same is made to this body.

Sec. 23. All laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are repealed, and this act shall have force from the day of its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

JO. W. HOLDEN,
Speaker House of Representatives.
TOD R. CALDWELL,
President of the Senate.

The Sea Island Cotton Crop.

An experienced planter on Edisto Island, South Carolina, writes a letter to the Charleston, News, in which he says that there is marked improvement in the laboring population of the Sea Islands. Since the removal of the Freedman's Bureau the freedman finds he has to rely upon his own exertions for a support, and he works more cheerfully, more contentedly and altogether more efficient. The system of labor is by contract—for *two* days' work out of every week for land, in place of wages and rations. Some for *three* days for land and rations in place of wages, and some for wages for the whole time, at the rate of a hundred dollars per year, and rations equal to fifty dollars more. The latter contract is in every respect the best both for employer and employee; but the freedmen much prefer the first, as it gives them more time at their own disposal, but much less money in their pockets in the end. The fine growing weather, with its hot and dry days, and heavy dews at night, which we have had for the past month, has caused the crops of cotton to recover from the effects of the cold spring, and is pushing them rapidly forward to a state of fruitfulness and promise. Blooms are to be seen everywhere over the fields, and the crops are in a good and well worked condition. About a month ago there was a great hue and cry raised about the appearance of the dreaded caterpillar already in our fields. It has passed away.

Elections.

Election.	*State.*	*Officers to be Elected.*
Aug. 2.	Kentucky	State Treasurer and Legislature.
Aug. 2.	Alabama	Members of Congress.
Aug. 5.	Tennessee	State officers and Legislature.
Aug. 10.	Montana Ter.	Delegates to Congress.
Sept. 7.	Vermont	State officers and Legislature.
Sept. 13.	Maine	State officers and Legislature.
Oct. 5.	Colorado	Delegates to Congress.
Oct. 12.	Pennsylvania	State officers and Legislature.
Oct. 12	Ohio	State officers and Legislature.
Oct. 12.	Iowa	State officers and Legislature.
Oct. 20.	California	Judges of Supreme Court.
Nov. 2.	New York	Secretary of State Legislature, &c.
Nov. 2.	New Jersey	Legislature.
Nov. 9.	Maryland	Legislature, &c.
Nov. 2.	Massachusetts	State officers and Legislature.
Nov. 2.	Minnesota	State officers and Legislature.
Nov. 2.	Wisconsin	State officers and Legislature.

Kansas City, which, in 1865, had a population of only 7,000, now estimates her number at 35,000.

A Ruined Duke.

Sale of the Duke of Newcastle's Effects in Carlton House Terrace.

From the London Daily News, June 24.

Members of both Houses, some looking grave and sad; others, whose air seemed to say, "I told you so;" sporting men, who seemed exclusively bored at the whole proceedings; and fashionables of both sexes, whose great care was to edge away from the brokers who tried to fasten on them, were welded together in a strange medley in the dining-room of 18 Carlton House Terrace yesterday. The policemen who kept guard at the foot of the great staircase and at the entrances to cellars and rooms had no sinecure, for the applications to wander freely through the mansion were both numerous and persistent; the man who stood in the hall with catalogues had disposed of his stock at a shilling each soon after 3 p. m., and even such things as japanned water-cans, housemaids' boxes and baskets, hand-brooms and dust-pans, gave rise to animated bidding. This increased when more interesting articles came to be offered, and between 4 p. m. and 5 p. m., when hand-work and gilded chairs and tables were put up, what may be termed "fancy prices" were obtained.

The house in which this scene is taking place is one of the largest in Carlton House Terrace, and stands at the Spring Gardens end, with offices which cross the road, forming a *cul de sac*, and communicating apparently with a house on the other side. The auctioneers' bills tell their story directly the corner by the Duke of York's Column is passed, making the Duke's ruin manifest on both sides of the road. The words "Heirloom—Clumber" on a large case of stuffed birds meet the visitor's eye directly he is in the hall, and they are repeated upon marble busts and other articles which stand between him and the dining-room door. The vast place seems to be in many respects as its unfortunate holders left it. The fine oil-paintings are hanging in the accustomed places, some with "heirloom" on the label attached, others, and those the most numerous, numbered as lots. The dining-table is just where it would be if a party were to be given. It needs no great stretch of fancy to people the noble room with host, hostess, and guests, where Mr. Lumley now does the spiriting at the head of the table, round which keen-faced men are ticking off the prices in their catalogues.

It is seldom that anything so disastrous as a sale by auction takes place in Carlton House Terrace, and the idlers assembled there yesterday might be suspected of deriving a gloomy relish from the knowledge of this fact. That a Duke should be sold out "just as you or me might be to-morrer, my dear," was an unfailing source of trite moralizing on the part of one stout lady, who bought nothing but prosed much; and that the sale was taking place within half a dozen doors of the residence of the Premier of England, the Duke's father's friend, was given out quite frequently as an item of news by an old gentleman who took possession of a snug cornear early in the day, and never once looked at the auctioneer. Now and then anecdotes would fly round of real or imaginary accidents which had taken place when it was thought the crash could be staved off; and minute details of personal history were freely given, just as if those inventing and retailing them had had the Duke in their possession like a tame animal. It is, of course, not to be expected that sympathy for reverses, even when due to unavoidable misfortune, should be found in an auction room; but its utter absence was never more marked than yesterday. Had those present been stern Pharasees, whose consciousness of virtue impelled them to be hard upon the weak and falling, their tone would have been more didactically severe. However, everybody present who touched on the subject at all seemed to consider themselves entitled to have a fling at the absent prodigal; and men and women who, if physiognomy is to be trusted, were not exemplars of all the Christian virtues might be heard inveighing against the shortcomings which had led to ruin with bitterness which could hardly have been caused by pecuniary loss. The sorrowful indignation of a silent and solitary old man in drab, who was said to have been a servant to the present Duchess since infancy, culminated when cert

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1869.

North Carolina—The late War.

In a late number of the Sketches of the University, we find the following paragraph: "The people who felt most bitterly at the close of the war were not the majority in numbers at the South but they were the majority, so to speak, in social rank and influence, refinement, intelligence and wealth. They were, in short, the class that supports Colleges and Institutions of learning." It is a matter of regret that in a series of sketches, containing in their very title an implied promise of freedom from political bias, and withal so interesting, there should be found room for such a statement; though when we remember how prevailing has been the fashion for a certain class of politicians to assert that North Carolina was dragged into the late war, and kept in it like a "led dog," it is not a matter of surprise.

There has been entirely too much of this sort of talk. Even during the war, our Governor, himself a politician, said "the great popular heart is not now and never has been in this war. It was a revolution of the *politicians*, not the *people*." We violate no privacy in making this statement, for the writer or some injudicious friend has removed the seal of secrecy from this and other letters that had much better have been buried with the Confederacy.

The cause of this prevailing fashion to slander our people may be easily traced. The unexpected refusal of Andrew Johnson to adopt sanguinary measures toward the South, and the character of his peculiar "policy," had an influence upon the action of our people that is felt to this day. The pardon of individuals and the restoration of States, though an easy matter when determined upon by the chief of a nation that had made its chief a Dictator, still required the intervention of certain formalities. As being in accord, therefore, with the form of popular government, a convention of the people was ordered. It was of course intended that men who had maintained their loyalty untarnished should compose that convention, but within the broad limits of the State a sufficient number of them could not be found. This made it necessary to resort to the next best class of men, to wit: Those who, though they had favored the war, had also opposed it. This was necessary also because the participation in the war had been so universal and the feelings of the soldiers and their families were still so strong, that no man of political aspirations, no matter how much averse he had been at all times to the war, was willing to jeopard his hopes of future honors by offending the soldiers. The "correct thing," then, was to pursue a middle course, to propitiate the government by having opposed the war, to propitiate the soldiers by having favored it, and thus secure their selection for office on the ground of availability. Soon the front was filled with men who had "always opposed secession and the war" until dragged into it by the force of circumstances—an honorable crime, a patriotic treason to be blotted out by the tears of the Federal recording Angel. That Angel wept long and profusely. He had a chronic lachrimary diarrhœa.

Original sin and original secession became synonymous terms. It at once became the fashion to praise the soldier and to abuse the secessionist. The one had designing brains and staid at home. The other had courage and "fought gallantly" under Lee. There was as much danger for the future politician in offending "our brave boys" as there was in offending the Government, and there was then no Radical party in the field, with seventy thousand negro voters to contend for office. There were "none to molest or make afraid," save the poor democrats and secessionists.

When the privilege of voting was refused or granted only in obedience to Executive proclamations enforced by powder and ball, the wishes of the Government were, very naturally, respected in the election of members of the Convention. That Convention met and solemnly renounced and denounced the heresy of secession, both in theory and practice: fashioned and offered to the people a new Constitution, and ousting all the old officers, replaced them, in every instance, it is believed, by men who had "opposed the war." What was the response of that "great popular heart" that had never been "in the war"? *Simply to reject this and every other attempt to throw discredit upon the war, its advisers and supporters, until the voices of freemen were drowned in the clamor of slaves.*

In the course of time the tenure of office of these "available men," who were fortunate enough to have known the right, and yet to have pursued the wrong, became very uncertain. Congress began to manifest signs of a separate existence hostile to that of the Executive. "The cloud that was at first no bigger than a man's hand," soon overcast the whole heavens, and with the darkness and the triumph of Congress thirsting for vengeance came the carpet-baggers. With the negroes, whose appearance upon the scene had paved the way for their advent, the carpet-baggers at once united, and with the advantage of undoubted loyalty, easily bore down all opposition.

Everything is now changed and to achieve success and secure office "available" native North Carolinians must put themselves upon a level with carpet-baggers and negroes—in a word become scalawags. The choice now lies between democracy and radicalism—some will hesitate not at all, some will hesitate a short time, and some will hesitate a long time and then join the Radicals. The old time is played out. It no longer avails anything to praise "our brave boys" and to abuse secession, to denounce the war and to applaud the warlors.

This being the case, we hope and expect to hear less about "the great popular heart" and "the majority in numbers" having been "opposed to the war." *Cessante ratione legis cessat et ipsa lex.* For them as individuals we have no sympathy in their present calamity, having at no time tolerated them except as a choice of evils.

It is time to give carpet-baggers and scalawags the exclusive privilege of insinuating that it was "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight."

Our comrades in arms and our commander, the great captain of the age, have all declared that North Carolinians were "heroes in the strife." Let us not give them the lie and say we were "dumb driven cattle."

Marl.

We are glad to know that the State Geologist, Professor KERR, continues his investigations into the deposits of Marl in this immediate section. We are very hopeful that much good will result from it. The experiments with Marl, where the quality is at all good, shows that it is at once the cheapest, best and most durable of all the fertilizers used. If the investigations of Professor KERR result in the more general use of Marl by our own people, even if they do not develop its value as an article of commerce, his labors will be of great benefit to this section.

The existence of Marl, in immense quantities, throughout most of the eastern and southern counties of this State has long been known. Indeed, for many years it has been used in certain localities as a fertilizer. Dr. EMMONS, by his investigations and reports, did much to attract attention to its value, and give a correct idea of its agricultural importance.

Heretofore the North Carolina Marls have had little or no commercial value, for they have been found too greatly intermixed with sand to bear transportation. As yet there has been no cheap or practical method devised to separate the sand from the useful parts of the Marl, and consequently the use of this fertilizer has been confined to plantations in the immediate vicinity of the deposits. We trust the present interest in this subject, engendered by the visits and investigations of Professor KERR, will result in the discovery of Marl freer from sand, or lead to the invention of machinery by which the sand can be rapidly and cheaply separated from the valuable parts of the Marl.

In this connection we find, in a recent work, an interesting account of the benefits that have been derived from the use of marl in the State of New Jersey. It is stated that the region of country in which it is found has been almost made by it.—Before its use, the soil was exhausted, and much of the land was so lessened in value that its price was but little, if any, greater than that of cheap government lands at the west; while now, by its liberal employment, those worn-out soils have been brought up to more than their native fertility, and the value of the land increased from fifty to a hundred fold. In these districts, as a general fact, the marl has been obtained at little more cost than that of digging and hauling but a short distance. There are instances, however, in which large districts of worn-out land have been wholly renovated by the use of this substance, though situated from ten to fifteen miles from the marl-beds, and when, if fair allowance is made for labor, the cost per bushel could not have been less than from twelve to sixteen cents.

In New Jersey, a ton of marl is sometimes dug from under each square foot of surface; at even half this rate, a square mile will yield nearly 14,000,000 tons. The quantity being thus inexhaustible, the price is consequently low. We do not recollect to have seen any calculation as to the extent of the formation in this State, but the alluvial character of the country in which it is found, similar in all important respects and indications to that of New Jersey, warrants the impression that it is perhaps equally extensive.

As showing how successfully the marls may be transported over railroads, the Third Annual Report of the Geological Survey of New Jersey mentions the fact that, in 1856, there were transported over one of them 275,000 bushels, all of which found a market out of the marl district, and much of it out of the State. Along the line of the road were lands which were as barren, or as much exhausted by cultivation, as any in this State. The use of marl has renovated the country, and a profitable trade has sprung up which has not only benefited the owners of marl pits, but that part of the agricultural community who avail themselves of this substance, when it can be brought from a distance to their doors.

A recent issue of the New York *Times* contains an interesting account of the New Jersey marl beds. Subjoined we give the analysis of the Farmingdale marl bed, reported as having been made by Professor GEORGE H. COOK, President of the New Jersey Agricultural College.

Phosphoric acid,	3.58
Potash,	3.75
Lime,	3.27
Alumina,	8.79
Sulphuric acid,	0.97
Silicic acid,	53.15
Magnesia,	1.75
Oxide of iron,	15.94
Water,	8.93
Total,	100.18

As a matter of additional interest to our agricultural readers we extract the subjoined from the statement before us:

The marl bed at Farmingdale is found about twenty feet under the surface of the ground, lying in a distinct strata from twelve to twenty feet in thickness. It is of a dark green color, cuts easily with the spade, and is about the consistency of wet sand. It has the appearance of being, what geologists have decided it to be, the fossilized remains of myriads of marine animalculæ. Its value as a fertilizer is derived from the large quantity of phosphorous, potash and lime which it contains, and which are said to be more perfectly in it than in any other fertilizer now in use.

* * * * * * *

A ton of marl is said to contain 70 pounds of phosphoric acid, the most valuable ingredient in all fertilizers. Peruvian guano contains 470 pounds of phosphates to the ton. Marl is delivered at Freehold for $1 60 per ton, while the market price of guano is about $80 per ton. Thus it is claimed that in the single ingredient which gives guano its value, marl even at $5 per ton—the price at which it can be delivered anywhere within 106 miles of New York—is cheaper by half than guano. But while the virtues of guano are exhausted on a single crop, it is claimed for marl that its effects are plainly preceptible for five, eight and ten years after its application.—Indeed there are farmers in New Jersey who claim that the fertilizing effects of marl on the soil have been visible in some cases thirty years after its application. However this may be, there is no doubt that the agricultural interests of New Jersey are being rapidly revolutionized by the use of marl, and it remains to be seen whether its value, as compared with other fertilizers, will enable it to compete with them in the markets outside of that State.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Sparkling Catawba Springs—Catawba County—Railroad Travel—Excursion, &c., &c.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS, July 12th, 1869.

Dear Journal:—I can hardly imagine anything more pleasant during this "heated term," than to leave the heat and dust and labors of the city for the inviting repose which awaits one at this delightful resort. The change is greater and more pleasant than can easily be imagined, nor can it be attributed altogether to the free dom from extreme heat and suffocating dust, or yet to the necessary repose which the mind as well as the body occasionly requires. There is something here which contributes to the comforts of one's sleep, which cannot be accredited to the absence of mosquitoes or even to the differences of temperature, which invigorates the body, and prepares one for the heat of the sun at noon day. There is an elasticity in the air which makes us feel capable of violent physical exercise in the midst of the Summer solstice.

I find, after an absence of two years, a delightful sameness in everything about the Catawba. Since then what a change has taken place in North Carolina for the worse. How sadly have her material interests been sacrificed; how her good name has become a reproach. But the evil influences of these things have not penetrated into this retreat. The same cooling shades and murmuring waterfalls comfort you; the fountain of health flows and sparkles as freely as formerly; the baths are as refreshing, the old water-wheel, which supplies them turns as lazily, the music of the band is as fine, the cozy cottages nestling among the magnificent oaks, and the imposing castle upon the brow of the hill, are inviting as ever. Above all, the same welcome and cheer greets the guests from the urbane Proprietor. Catawba Springs have not changed, or if at all, for the better. There has been indeed some reconstruction here, but conducted under different auspices, it has met with happier results than those attending similar efforts in behalf of the State.

But then these Springs are in the very heart of Catawba county, than which there is not a more Conservative county in the State. Under the control of its own citizens, its people uncontaminated by the dishonest and corrupting adventurers, the trail of the serpent of Radicalism has not blighted the social, political and material flowerets which bloom in this Conservative Eden. I learn that the county is entirely free from debt, with a surplus in the Treasury, and that there has not been a citizen of the county to go into bankruptcy. This indeed is saying a great deal. The people are for the most part poor, (and where in the South are they otherwise;) but they are industrious and frugal, and hate Radicalism as the devil does holy water.

The company at the Sparkling Catawba Springs is collecting earlier than usual.—There are now some forty or fifty guests, while many more have secured rooms and will arrive during the present week. I found Wilmington already well represented among the visitors, who are in search of health and pleasure. Colonel Wyatt is looking for a goodly crowd from our city, and he will do all in his power to contribute to their comfort and pleasure.—Families from Raleigh, Goldsboro', Charlotte, Greensboro', and other places in and out of the State, will occupy many of the cabins and the rooms of the two hotels.—With ample accommodations for three hundred guests, none need fear of not finding good quarters upon their arrival.

There are several invalids here, and I am glad to say that there has already been much improvement in their condition. The effect of the waters seem to be magical upon many of the diseases which baffle the skill of the physician and gradually wear out the system. It is wonderful that waters which taste so slightly of the medicinal qualities with which they are impregnated have such wonderful effect upon animate and inanimate nature. When I was last here Colonel Wyatt had just curbed his White Sulphur Springs with slabs of marble, and covered the bottom with beautiful white pebbles. It gave a pleasing effect to the sparkling waters which bubbled up and filled this basin of spotless white. But now the slabs and pebbles are discolored, and coated with ugly but rich deposits of sulphur and iron. While giving visible evidence of the value of the waters it does not add much to the looks of the Spring.

For the benefit of such families from the eastern part of the State as intend to visit the Sparkling Catawba during the summer, I will state that they had better leave home so as to strike the trains which leave Goldsboro' on the afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday of each week. There is a daily train on the Western North Carolina Railroad (Sunday excepted), but only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings does it make close connection with the North Carolina Railroad at Salisbury. On the alternate mornings, for some good reason known to the officials, the train does not leave until 6, while you reach Salisbury a little after 3 o'clock. There could not be a more uncomfortable delay or at a more unseasonable hour. The time is too short to seek repose at a hotel, and entirely too long to wander about the depot, with no accommodations for passengers, even admission into the awaiting car being refused. Persons reaching Salisbury on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock, a. m., make close connections, and reach Hickory Station in time for a very good breakfast, and have a cool ride to the Springs afterwards.

I learn that negotiations are pending between parties in Goldsboro' and President Smith, of the North Carolina Railroad, for an excursion to the Catawba. The excursionists desire to arrange to remain here four or five days. I have no doubt the benefits of the excursion could be extended to our people, under the liberal management of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and such an arrangement would be altogether agreeable to our friends in Goldsboro', who have the matter in charge. Such a trip would be very pleasant, and the cost would be so inconsiderable as to bring it within the power of almost all to participate.

I will endeavor in my next to give some account of the crop prospects of this section, and to jot down some interesting facts in regard to agriculture and other industries which give employment to the people. My observations, like my visits, must be hasty, for, notwithstanding the pleasures and comforts of this place, and the grateful recreation which a sojourn here affords, I must hasten back to the thraldom of the sanctum, for the reading public, like the insatiable Oliver, are always demanding "more, more."

Yours truly, E.

Our Fayetteville Correspondence.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 12th, 1869.

Dear Journal:—I had intended writing you a sort of continuation of my former letter more than a week ago, but have been deterred from doing so. I promised to give you some farther notes in reference to the Western Railroad, a road which has heretofore been in weak and incompetent hands, but which could yet be made a source of great wealth to Fayetteville and Wilmington and to the country through which it runs. Its management, as you are aware, has lately passed into the hands of A. J. Jones, one of your Cape Fear scalawags, who is principally notorious from his attempt, in connection with Dr. Sloan, to rob the State, during Governor Worth's administration, which attempt was happily frustrated through the instrumentality of his Excellency.

The new President has the reputation, among the people of this section, of being an active, energetic railroad man, and great expectations are indulged by some as to its management under his hands. It is true that no one here believes him to be an honest man, but it is thought, and with some reason too, that while helping himself in the liberal manner reported of Andrew Jones, he will still benefit the corporation. No great change has, however, yet been inaugurated here, and the complaints against the inefficiency of the road are still as great as ever. Jones is here but seldom—the interests of his pocket carrying him off to other points quite frequently and the interests of his pocket inducing him to visit Fayetteville about once a month, to draw his salary. It is rumored here that, in connection with Messrs. Drane and McDowell, of your city, he has lately taken out a heavy contract on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

There is no doubt if Jones would but stay at home and attend to his business, that he would manage the affairs of this road to the advantage of its stockholders: need I say, to his own also? He is a man of well known energy, of excellent business qualifications, and of a great experience in railroad matters, and therefore the people of this section are justified in expecting much of him. There are many abuses which need correcting, and many benefits which are in reach of the road, but of which it has not hitherto availed itself.

You will recollect that at the late meeting of the stockholders it was decided to make Salisbury the terminus of the road. This action of that body—and action brought about by public proxies—is giving much dissatisfaction to many round here, Greensboro' being thought far more eligible than Salisbury. It is stated that Jones is himself in favor of Greensboro', and is now having an experimental line surveyed to that point. It is urged that Greensboro' is some 25 miles nearer than Salisbury; that the route lies through a far richer country, and that the points of connection are far more advantageous than the other. It is not stated how the action of the stockholders, fixing the terminus at Salisbury is to be gotten around, other than by a vote of repeal at the next annual election, but sure it is that no one believes that this road will ever reach that place.

I spent an hour of yesterday afternoon in rambling around the arsenal grounds, and in viewing some of the effects of Yankee malice, as exhibited there. Every one knows that Sherman's band destroyed the buildings and stores when they passed through here, and this is an amusing instance in which their wanton destructiveness overreached itself and left their own dearly beloved government minus some half million at least.

Everything here is very quiet and orderly, whites and blacks alike busily engaged in the very laudable employment of attending to their own business. Our crops are sadly injured by the long drought, and I fear that many of our farmers will not realize half a crop. Good bye.

Yours,

SOMETIMES.

For the Journal.

Meeting of the Topsail Agricultural Association.

Pursuant to adjournment, this body met at the residence of A. L. Nixon, Esq., on the 3d of July. The Vice-President called the meeting to order, and after the usual preliminaries, the subject previously selected for consideration, viz: "The best investment of agricultural gains, with reference to safety, profit and exemption from care" was taken up and Mr. R. K. Bryan opened the discussion. Mr. B., after some apologies for the desultory nature of the remarks he was about to submit, went on to give his views on the subject. So far as safety was concerned, all experience, and especially our own experience during the last few years went to show that investments in lands, and in judicious permanent improvements to landed property were preferable to any others. The profitableness of such investments, with reference to quick returns, was another question depending for its solution on good management. A great deal of land throughout the South was now thrown upon the market at low figures. He did not doubt that the purchase of such lands, judiciously made, would be found a good investment of surplus capital. But under the altered circumstances by which we find ourselves surrounded, with small gains and deficient labor, he could not recommend the policy of expansion. He thought it better to cultivate a small area thoroughly, and leave all lands not actually needed for immediate cultivation open to the industrious immigrant from the North or Europe. He believed that a given quantity of soil would, if well manured and cultivated to the depth of one foot, produce as much as it would if spread out so as to cover double the proposed area, and cultivated to the depth of only six inches. If this was so, farmers would find in this fact an unanswerable argument in favor of concentration. It was vastly easier to manure and cultivate a small farm and house the crop on it than to do the same on a farm double its size, even though the amount produced were the same on both. Many other observations connected with the subject were offered, and the idea advanced that where a good wild range was convenient, the investment of surplus capital in cattle could be made profitable. He contended that by detailing a boy with a horse and cart whose exclusive business should be to drive out cattle to the range and bring them up daily, and employing the interval in hauling into the cattle pen, wood, litter, muck, &c., and by changing the pen every two or three weeks, a large area could be fertilized by the leaching of the elements of fertility, which would be carried down into the soil beneath the pens and by the accumulation above the ground of a great quantity of excellent manure. He thought it a safe calculation that in a year fifty head of cattle managed in this way would manure half that number of acres. During seven months these cattle could be supported in the range without expense, and during the remaining five months of Winter and Spring they should be fed on roots and forage made on the plantation. In addition to the manure you would have the proceeds arising from the sales of beef cattle, which, with a good and convenient market, and no disease among the cattle, ought to amount to 30 per cent. per annum on the value of the cattle. The milk and butter would add still further to the profits. The merits of that plan were now discussed by Major C. W. McClammy, G. E. Shepherd and D. McMillan, Esqs. Major McClammy considered investment in cattle too uncertain, in view of the great mortality which had prevailed in recent years and mentioned the loss of forty head out of a herd of sixty owned by his father and himself.

Mr. G. E. Shepard was of opinion that sheep were a better investment than cattle. In this opinion Mr. D. McMillan concurred, and went on to make a statement of the cost of a flock of sheep he had purchased a few years ago, and the amount and value of wool and mutton sold by him from the flock, amounting to a profit of nearly thirty-five per cent. per annum.

The discussion was interrupted by the announcement of dinner, which was ruled by the Chair to cut off all debate. (See Hemsard pp. 1335, and Jefferson's Manual pp. 999). The Club, after dining sumptuously on the most excellent fare provided by the ladies of Mr. Nixon's family, of which fare the pure juice of the grape made without the addition of any saccharine or alcoholic matter constituted an important feature, resumed and continued for some time the consideration of the subject. After the discussion was closed the chair announced Mr. William King's as the place for the next meeting, and the following as the subject for consideration: "What market crops and what system of farming should demand our attention in the event of the peanut crops becoming unprofitable?"

D. McMillan, Esq., was appointed to open the discussion and W. H. Pearce alternate.

Maj. C. W. McClammy then brought to the attention of the Association the subject of manufacturing for its members a reliable fertilizer, either from the Charleston phosphate or some other suitable material as a basis, and moved the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the matter and report, if convenient, to the next meeting of the Association.—This motion being carried Major C. W. McClammy, Dr. H. H. Robinson and D. McMillan, Esq., were appointed as the Committee. On motion the presiding officer, Mr. R. K. Bryan, was added to the Committee,

The prospect of a shower of rain prevented the customary visit to the farm of Mr. A. L. Nixon, and the vineyard of Mr. Alonzo Nixon, (twenty acres in extent and embracing many varieties of our most valuable native grapes). A specimen of the Brinley plow (one horse) used on the place was examined by members of the Club and highly recommended, but its cost—$12, was deemed an obstacle to its introduction.

EX. COM.

From the San Francisco Dispatch.

The Deluge at Hand.

The Alta of Tuesday last contained a very candid article on the subject of Chinese immigration. It commences by saying, "the present century has been remarkable for two immense migrations of human beings to the United States—one from the British Isles and one from Germany—while another of still greater magnitude is about to set in from China." It proceeds to show that the total number of arrivals from the British Islands from 1820 to 1869 are 3 771,181, and the number from Germany during the same period 2,368,722. It says they encountered prejudices here similar to those against the Chinese at this time. It then proceeds to pronounce the Chinese a superior people—says they are "a civilized, industrious, and educated people, of a very high order of intellect," and declares that "the time has now arrived when the merits and the serviceable value of the 450,000,000 persons who people China of whom 65,000 souls here under the six companies form the vanguard, have not only become recognized by the American people, but their labor has become urgently necessary in a national point of view." It concludes as follows:

When we reflect upon the vast accession which our population has received in fifty years from Ireland and Germany, in spite of all obstacles, pecuniary and political, and consider that the great administrative faculties of the Chinese has already, in connection with the Steamship Company, organized an efficient and effective system, under protection of a United States treaty, which can draw upon twenty times the population of Germany for supplies; that there is an eager demand for the immigrant in all parts of the Union, with no opposition but from an insignificant local prejudice, we may understand that the great migration of the century has but now commenced.

This is a remarkably frank expression. Heretofore it has been denied that the Chinese were likely to increase in numbers to any appreciable extent. The people were told that they were returning home about as fast as they came, and hence all alarm on the subject was quite unnecessary.—This was done to quiet popular discontent, but all the while plans have been perfecting to stimulate immigration from that source, and introduce those people as a permanent element in our population. The Radicals, by inveighing against the Southern people as rebels and criminals, led the blind and misguided masses to force negro suffrage on that section, and in order to justify this cruel and suicidal act, they were compelled to claim for all men equal political rights. They committed their partisans to the unnatural and absurd doctrine of manhood equality. This being done, the next step was to ratify a treaty giving to the Chinese rights and privileges here as an inducement to emigrate, and then proposed the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution under which they can be made citizens and voters. We do not say that all this was done for the special benefit of the Chinaman, but we do say that it would be inconsistent with the logic of events to deny to the Chinaman that equality and political fraternity which they claim for all men. The door has been opened and the way paved for the Chinese when the people were not suspecting it. In order to gratify an unchristian spirit of revenge, they proclaimed the political equality of all men, that under cover of what they pretended to consider a natural right they might place the ballot in the hands of the negroes.—The Fifteenth Amendment adopted, they will claim for the Chinamen equal political rights with any other class of men.

The Alta is right when it declares that an emigration from China greater than that which has taken place from Europe is about to set in. The whole country from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, is to be flooded with these people. Preparations are being made for their introduction by the thousands, in the States East of the Rocky Mountains. There is a demand for them in New England, the Northwest and the South. In New England they want them for operatives in their factories, and in the West and South they are sought for as laborers in every department of industry. Emancipation has ruined the negroes.—They will not work steadily, and hence there is a great desire to introduce a different element. It is stated that a firm in Chicago has entered into a contract with the Pacific Railroad Companies to transport 50,000 Chinese to Illinois, to be employed in manufactories of various descriptions of goods, and agents are at work in the South getting orders for their introduction in those States. In less than ten years the immigration from Asia will exceed anything experienced in modern times. The influx from the British Isles and Germany for fifty years has only been a little more than 6,000,000, and yet it is considered as enormous. It was a heavy draught upon a population of fifty million, but it is nothing compared to what will flow in from China with its great hive of four hundred and fifty million of people. They will overrun us as the Northern barbarians did Southern Europe. They will pour in through the Golden Gate in monthly instalments of multiplied thousands and outnumber us in a very short time. What a delightful place California will be as a place of residence for white men when these people shall outnumber them as ten to one, and shall rule the State through the ballot box! We are not overdrawing the picture. Let the Fifteenth amendment be adopted and Congress amend the Naturalization Laws so as to admit the Chinese to citizenship, as it assuredly will, and it will take very few years to turn the scale against the whites. The radicals pretend that they don't intend to give the ballot to the Chinese, but they know they lie when they so declare. People of California, will you, with these facts before you and in view of your responsibility to your families, your fellow-men, your God and your country, permit the vote of California to be cast for the Fifteenth Amendment and Chinese suffrage? We know you will not.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

Disruption of the Radical Party—Political Chaos—General Grant's Opportunity—Mississippi and Texas Elections—General Rosecrans—Boutwell's Gold Purchases.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1869.

The disruption of the Radical party is acknowledged, at least by all those presses who live upon Government pap. This is a very hopeful omen. But it is alleged that recent events show equally the disintegration and surrender of the Democratic party. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." I see, however, through other spectacles, and can discern no sign of decomposition in that ever-to-be reverend and venerable constitutional party.

To make a long story short, the recent extraordinary developments of public opinion are looked upon by the discomfited Radicals as more indications of a political chaos, out of which new parties are to spring into life with bran-new issues, divested of all reference to the negro question. Well, General Grant has it in his power to do much in the laudable direction of diverting the legislative and executive powers of the Government into channels aiming at national benefits, and arresting their tendency to the gulf of transparent humbuggery. He must, however, to be successful, pursue a far different course than that of his predecessor. A brillant career awaits him, if he shall even now throw off all party "trammels," and sieze the happy occasion of proclaiming a political millenium, declaring "all men free and equal" and endowed by nature with the inalienable rights of liberty, life, and the pursuit of office. I mean, if he does this thing by *acts* instead of *words*.—In short, he has now a chance of becoming (which he has heretofore never been) the President of the United States, in a constitutional sense.

Much has been said about the postponement of the Mississippi and Texas elections. I learn the facts to be that Boutwell, Cox and Creswell were vehement for delay. Mr. Cox was induced to become a partizan in the matter by the pressure of Ohio politicians, upon the shallow ground of the effect a repetition of disaster would be likely to have upon the coming election in his State. It was chiefly at his instance that the postponement was agreed to by other members of the Cabinet. The movement, it was seen was a confession of judgment. Much fear was felt of the election of Rosecrans, and knowing the personal animosity existing between the latter and the President, the point was pressed with effect. General Grant must learn to be officially magnanimous before he can command the respect and support of his fellow citizens at large.

I know no man who has greater reason to desire to be saved from his friends than Secretary Boutwell. It has been sought to be shown that his traffic in gold is not unaccompanied by personal considerations. To defend him from this charge (of the truth or falsity of which I know nothing) a confidential friend thus proves incontestably that he takes especial care that "no person whomsoever" shall share in his monopoly of profitable knowledge.—He says:

"To show how impossible such disclosure was it is only necessary to give the facts of the Secretary's action. *He had resolved in his own mind to make a further purchase soon, but he did not decide whether he should do it this week or next week,* until between 3 and 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. He communicated his decision to no person whomsoever. He wrote the order to the Assistant Treasurer himself, copied it himself, and saw it sealed and mailed in the Sub-Treasury bag. The copy he placed in his pocket, went home to dinner, and after dinner, about 6 o'clock, personally called at the Associated Press office, and gave the agent the information to be telegraphed to the morning papers."

Newspapers at a distance are somewhat at fault in respect to the aspirations of "Colonel" Forney, of the Home Guards, for the post of Senator in Congress. It is represented that he expects to hail from North Carolina, "where he has lately purchased a large tract of land." It is known here that had the Wells party succeeded in Virginia, he and Attorney Chandler, of Norfolk, had hitched horses to come to the Senate from that ilk. The ground in the "Old North State" is preoccupied. If he has further aspirations they must lead him to unhorse Cameron in Pennsylvania, or take pot luck in Texas; or, as a last resort, go into "full partnership" with Ashley in Montana, whenever that unfortunate Territory shall be metamorphosed into a State of the great American Union. X.

Misappropriate—those who misappropriate their riches.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Virgina Election—Its influence upon the Approaching Fall Elections—Rosecrans and Ohio, Hancock and Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Political Liberty—Grant and "his policy"—Will he break the traces—Lively times ahead—The Mississippi Election—Judge Lewis Dent nominated for Governor—Grant outgeneraled—Simon Cameron and the President—Politics in Washington City—The Presidential toga weighs heavily upon Ulysses I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1869.

The Virginia election is the all absorbing topic of conversation here. Democrats are jubilant over it, not that it was "an out and out" Democratic victory but it shows the great awakening of the people to the fact now clearly demonstrated that,

"Radicalism is a Demon of such hideous mien
That to be hated, needs but to be seen,"

and the people having seen and felt it in all its deformity, such a result was not entirely unexpected. It has infused a feeling of joy throughout the whole country, and the efforts that are being made by the Democracy will sweep the Radicals from power in the fall elections. In Ohio with the gallant Rosecrans, in Pennsylvania with General Hancock as our standard bearer success is certain. While the conservatives in Tennessee will follow in the wake of the "Old Dominion" and rid the State of the "carpet baggers" who have so long "ruled the roast," and thus take a long step towards national prosperity, political liberty and our rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution, be once again assured us.

The Conservative majority in Virginia is nearly 50,000, exceeding the hopes of the most sanguine and very much astonishing the good people of that State. Also a majority of 50 in the legislature, securing the United States Senators for the Conservatives, and six out of nine members of Congress. In the first District, E. M. Norton, (a negro) is elected to Congress, he ran as an Independent Radical and will prove an "Elephant" of immense proportions to his friends on the assembling of Congress.

General Grant has been congratulated by the Chairman of the Conservative State Committee of Virginia upon the success of "his policy," and the General has accepted the result of the election as an endorsement of "his policy" and so claims it.—Now if "his policy" has succeeded, Wells policy has been defeated? The Wells party—the "Rads," abused the Walker party—the Conservatives—in the most outrageous manner. Showering upon them every epithet that devilish brains could desire and scurrulous tongues could utter. Wells was, beyond all shadow of doubt, the candidate of the Radical leaders here and in Virginia. The "Morning Chronicle," Forney's paper, the organ of the administration in this city has formly excommunicated from the Republican party, all who voted for Walker, and threatens the power of Congress to correct the *trifling error* of 56,000 votes of a majority, made in the Virginia election the other day. Must not these people be drunk with power when they dare to intimate that their subservient tools, Congress, will be bold enough to attempt to stifle the voices that thundered so loud the warning in their ears that "Thou hast been weighed in the balances and found wanting?" Let them go it and they will awaken a wrath that even now is only slumbering. Sumner, Boutwell, Tullock, Forney, Sayles J. Bowen, and all of that clique of "negro lovers," were for Wells, many of them stumping the State for him. Now that Wells is badly beaten, the President is to be found on the other side, and it seems he has a "policy." What does this "muddle" indicate? Is General Grant in accord with his party as represented by Sumner, Boutwell and the rest? Or has he "taken the bit between his teeth?" If so, look out for squalls. The "rub" now is, can Grant be "taken down a peg" or will he "bolt" and break the traces? When Congress meets there will be lively times between the "Rads" pure and unadulterated, and Grant's "loaves and fishes," friends and followers who will "stick" to Grant and his policy.

Major Wofford, of Mississippi, now here, has received the following telegram from Jackson in that State: "The National Union Republican Party, backed by the popular sentiment of the State, will support Judge Lewis Dent for Governor. His election is a certainty. Will he accept?"—This dispatch was signed the Judges of the Courts of Errors and Appeals, the Secretary of State, the Judge of the Criminal Court at Vicksburg, the United States District Attorney, and a large number of the most prominent citizens. Judge Dent authorized Major Wofford to say, he would accept the nomination. The Mississippi delegation now here, ask the President to appoint Registers, that a fair election may be held. The present Provisional Governor is extremely Radical, and the Conservatives fear his power in manipulating the Registry. No doubt but the President will do as requested and throw the weight of his influence to elect Dent—his brother-in-law.

In Cabinet session yesterday, the election in Virginia was thoroughly canvassed and after a very free expression of opinion it was decided to order an election in Mississippi and to submit their constitution to the people, the test-oath, and disfranchising clauses to be voted upon separately, as in Virginia. The fourth Tuesday in November is named as the day of holding the election. The Convention was to have been held July 15th, but the secret attendant upon the result of the Virginia election has had the effect of putting off the election in Mississippi until after the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In this move Boutwell and his "crowd" have outgeneraled Grant, that is, if Grant be truly sincere in his expressions desiring the success of Senter in Tennessee, Dent in Mississippi and Hamilton in Texas.

The friends of Simon Cameron and his son-in-law, Mr. Wayne McVeigh, assert that their recent visit to the President was not for the purpose of trying to oust Attorney General Hoar, in favor of McVeigh or Ben. Brewster. The only matters discussed was the coming Pennsylvania elections, and the visit of the President to Long Branch, and the best route to go from there to the West. Simon must be very fond of traveling, to go to Washington to "drop in" to have a gossip with the President about the pleasantest route to travel on, or to discuss Pennsylvania politics, a subject that no one is more familiar with than Simon himself. Simon's friends must try again, that yarn won't do.

The Board of Police Commissioners have appointed three negroes on the police force, and fifteen more are to be added in a few days. "Things are moving." Murder, theft and rape are common enough now under the present Radical white police, what will it be when protected by their own color—negroes being in nearly every case the perpetrators of the above named crimes. The name of John F.

Cook, the newly elected Register, is prominently mentioned for the nomination of Mayor to succeed Sayles J. Bowen, the present incumbent. Cook is a negro of the darkest hue. Where is this thing to end?

A few days ago a lady was dismissed from office, and upon inquiring the cause, was told that Senator Fessenden had recommended her for position, and as he had voted against impeaching Andrew Johnson, his friends could expect no favors at the hands of this administration. *Nufced.*

The "times are out of joint," so much so that Ulysses cannot be absent from Washington but a few days at a time, and this hot weather he will not be improved in health or temper, such is the "on dit" at least. The Presidential Toga is very heavy, and will be more than irksome ere he lays it off.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Pen and Ink Sketches of the University of North Carolina, as it Has Been.

DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE, AND TO THE ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY.

NO. 15.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Gov. Swain never liked to ask for help. He did so now with extreme reluctance. But once before in its history had the College received such aid from the State. In 1791 $10,000 had been loaned it, and this sum was afterwards converted into a gift. The $7,000, now asked for at an interval of considerably more than half a century, would make the sum of all that the State has ever given its University $17,000. It would be instructive and suggestive to ask what the Universities of South Carolina and Virginia have cost their respective States, and how much, *annually*, has been bestowed on them. Ours has received but $17,000 in the course of seventy-four years, and meanwhile has earned and invested in buildings for the State $100,000, besides educating free, hundreds of her sons. Such facts cannot be repeated too often.

To show how little, out of a certain circle, has really been known of the University and its doings, when the fact of its beneficiary system was stated in the House of Commons, one of the members, an old man, rose and questioned it, saying that he had never heard of it. He was answered by another member, a graduate, who very gracefully and handsomely touched for the fact, he, himself, having received his education as a gift from the University.

The $7,000 was granted cordially, and it was said, the Governor might have had $20,000 if he had asked for it. But he was not one to tax the generosity of the State, and he never wanted the people of North Carolina to feel that their University was a burden upon them. It had always been independent under his management, and he only hoped that he might live to see it again launched on a prosperous career. That day, alas! he never saw.

BREAKING UP.

In March, 1867, the chair of Mathematics and Astronomy suddenly became vacant. The oldest member of the Faculty, and who had been longer connected with the College than any other man since its foundation, was gathered up as a shock of corn fully ripe. Dr. Phillips fell dead in the rostrum of the Chapel at morning prayers, with his recitation room key, and Pierce's Plane and Solid Geometry in his hand.

In 1865 Prof. Hepburn, who filled the chair of Logic, Rhetoric and Metaphysics, had obtained a furlough from the Trustees that he might spend a year of study in Europe. In 1866 he had returned. In the spring of 1867 he tendered his resignation, having come to the conclusion that the University could not, without a thorough reorganization, regain its lost footing with the public. Besides, the income that it was giving would not support his family. With the same views Prof. Martin, of the Department of Chemistry, also resigned his chair in the course of that summer.—Both these young men were a severe loss. They would have given character and reputation to any institution with which they were connected.

In 1866 Mr. Pool, adjunct Professor of Mathematics had resigned to take that office in the Internal Revenue Bureau which he yet holds.

THE RESIGNATION OF ALL.

There now remained only the President and four Professors, Dr. Hubbard, Profs. Fetter, Phillips and Smith. (Judge Battle still continuing his Law School.) These gentlemen, feeling that with a College numbering less than 100 students, the public was holding them responsible, and feeling that they had done all that could be required and more, and willing that new men and measures should now be tried on an Institution to which they had devoted the best years of their lives, resigned in a body in the fall of '67. These resignations were accepted by the Trustees at their meeting in November.

POPULAR IDEAS.

It cannot be denied that at the close of the war all our Literary Institutions took more or less of a Political, or at any rate, a Sectional complexion. The election of Gen. Lee to the Presidency of Washington College, had the effect to draw thither such an overwhelming crowd of students that it seemed to become necessary to the existence and prosperity of all our Colleges that they should take on a warm Southern tone, and identify themselves, if possible, more than ever with the Lost Cause, by associating with them those who had been prominent in our army. It had very soon begun to be openly said that all that Chapel Hill needed was to have Gen. Jo. Johnston or some other one of our Southern heroes placed at its head. People did not seem to care whether the man was a scholar or not, so that he had fought gallantly on our side. Gov. Swain resisted all such quasi military views, as he had resisted the plan of introducing military features in the College course during the war. Nevertheless it was certainly the popular idea of the day. Gov. Swain was assailed by a certain Press as an old fogy, a fossil, who, with his colleagues, should be forced to give way to more wide awake and truly Southern patriotic men. After four years of war it seemed too tame a proceeding to put on the scholar's simple garb and return quietly to the old ways, the old studies, the old moderation. The old Professors were voted slow—the old methods behind the age. People forgot that it takes time to grow an efficient, experienced an able College officer. A great and successful working Institution is as much the work of years as the Literature of a country. We cannot have a Southern Literature merely by resolving on it, and starting Magazines and Reviews, and we cannot make a living College merely by electing new Professors and buying new apparatus.

THE LANDSCRIP.

The influences that were agitating men's minds and weakening the hold of the Faculty on public favor might have been overcome by time and its inevitable reactions, and especially by the judicious intermingling among them of new elements—new officers and fresh attractions.—This the poverty of the Institution prevented.

When the Landscript donation from Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural College in every State in the Union was announced, Gov. Swain, by unwearied exertion and mainly by his own personal influence among the politicians at Washington City, procured the grant for North Carolina. I believe she is the only southern State so favored, unless, perhaps, Georgia be added. Gov. Swain, having secured it for the State, was further instrumental in influencing the State Representatives to hand it over to the University, that the new Agricultural College might be connected with it, using one of its ample buildings and its lands, and thus going at once into successful operation. With this great addition to its advantages and attractions, the Trustees felt assured that the University would revive.

THE RE-ELECTIONS.

The Trustees were very unwilling that the doors of the University should be closed for even so short an interval, while they were maturing plans for a reorganization. They foresaw the peril and the extreme difficulty in setting such machinery in motion again if once stopped. They, therefore, while accepting the resignation of the Faculty, formally requested them to continue the College exercises for another session and keep the doors open till the new measures could be resolved upon. It was a delicate thing to ask men so circumstanced, and I know that Gov. Swain for one, hesitated, saying, at the same time, that he would go as far as any man to serve the interest of the University. However, the *esprit du corps* prevailed, and the Faculty remained as requested till the Commencement of June, 1868, when the Trustees handsomely and unanimously re-elected them all to their several Departments, at the same time making provision to enlarge the corps by such additions as were called for, and by the election of Professors in the new Agricultural School.

THE CLOSE OF A LONG DAY.

All these plans and hopes, however, were doomed to be frustrated by the issue of the State elections in May of that year, by which a new Constitution was adopted, and new State officers came in with new party views and prejudices, thus throwing the State Institutions into entirely new friends. One of the first acts of the new Government was the summary closing of the University doors by a company of negro troops, and the consequent displacement of all the College authorities. A severer blow to the cause of Education was never dealt, and with all respect for the purity of their motives who thus acted, and their ability to judge in such matters, I may anticipate the verdict of a very few years, and add that a greater blunder was never committed.

AS TO POLITICS.

It was a significant indication of the irritability of the times that while one party had been clamoring for the removal of the Faculty, on the ground that they were traitors to the South, the other party was also impatient of them, and when it had accomplished their ejection, we had certain other presses rejoicing over the downfall of disloyal rebels, the breaking up of the old rookery and the letting in of light on the dark corners of an effete aristocracy.—It was also a significant indication of the even tenor of the way the Faculty had held as to politics, that the extremists of both sides thus repudiated them.

We hear a great deal said these days about the present odious aspects of party, and especially its unprecedented invasion of Literary ground, hitherto held sacred from such interference. We need to be reminded, every now and then, that human nature is the same in all ages, and that there is nothing new. I have before me now a letter to "the Honorable the President of the Board of Trustees, of the University of North Carolina," dated Oct. 24, 1842, and written by the Rev. James Hall, D. D., of Iredell county. His spirit had been stirred within him at the intrusion of politics in the domain of letters.—One of his co-presbyters had been chosen a member of the Board, the only Democrat known in the two presbyteries of the State, which consist of more than thirty members, and "whose political principles as was acknowledged to me by a member of the Board, designate the object of choice." Meanwhile it seems that Dr. Hall and others who bore the burden and heat of the Revplutionary day, were proscribed as "Rebel Priests," "for which, see a late number of the Raleigh Register"—and "must sustain the above and other most odious epithets." Then follow reflections such as we are familiar with at this very time, concerning party principles, literary institutions, &c., &c., ending thus, "I query if christendom can produce such an example as has, and may be found in the University of North Carolina."

The letter, however, was written for the purpose of thanking the Board for the honorary degree of D. D., lately conferred on the writer, and also announces that he had a considerable number of books which he intended to present to the College. So that there was evidently at bottom, in spite of politics, respect and good will on both sides.

GOV. SWAIN'S HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS.

This letter is one of very many collected by Gov. Swain to illustrate the history of the State and University. A rich and invaluable storehouse of material for the future Historian. It is not among the least of the debts which North Carolina owes to Gov. Swain that he was for many years so indefatigable in collecting such material.

His wide acquaintances thoughout the Union, his large correspondence, and the general esteem felt for him by all classes and parties, gave him unusual facilities for gathering information. He was himself a storehouse of facts and anecdotes, and genealogical and traditional lore, such as no other man's memory in the State could compass. He loved such investigations, and was never happier than when he received a communication from some like-minded friend, throwing fresh light on some obscure corner of inquiry. Losing him, we lost the key to his vast collection of papers, and the only hand competent to fuse and present them to the world in a competent form. Let who will take up his mantle and endeavor to carry out his designs, the name of DAVID L. SWAIN must ever remain first on the list of those who loved and honored North Carolina, and who, more than any other man of his day, keeping himself aloof from State politics, had fostered State pride, and laid the foundation for building up our State history.

FINALLY,

Gov. Swain's death occurring when it did, gave a dramatic and tragical interest to the close of his connection with the University and to the close of the fifth Act of the University's career. That there should now be an interlude of a Farce seems proper. But that the curtain will rise again on fairer scenes, new actors, and a prouder story for Chapel Hill, no one who loves our State is willing to doubt. As was well said by the orator at the late meeting of the Board, to her Alumni must the University look now for aid and restoration. To her Alumni, wherever they may be reached, I have addressed these desultory papers, and to the right feeling of every honest man in the State, in the hope of re-kindling their attachment and re-awakening their interest in a spot once dear and hallowed by a thousand tender and patriotic associations.

Mule Killed by a Rattle Snake.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun says that a valuable mule belonging to Mr. George Howell was bitten by a rattle snake on Monday last, just below the fetlock. The mule lived only twenty-five minutes. The animal exhibited no sigus, by swelling or anything else, to indicate that it had been poisoned.

STATE NEWS

Major John Hughes and John H. Haughton, Esq., are the counsel of C. L. Harris, Superintendent of Public Works, in the case enjoining the Governor in the matter of State proxies.

Newbern *Journal of Commerce.*

WAKE JAIL.—There are 30 prisoners confined in Wake county jail at present—8 white and 22 colored. Of this number ten are under sentence to the Penitentiary for terms varying from ten to twenty years; the others awaiting trial, mostly on charges of larceny.—Raleigh *Sentinel.*

The third small drawing of the N. C. Real and Personal Estate Agency took place at Tucker Hall last Saturday July 10th. A crowd of interested spectators were present. Ticket number 1,200 owned by a Mr. Harrison of Plymouth, N. C., drew the piano, Number 1,438 drew the top buggy. Everything passed off quietly and satisfactorily. The extra Velocipede quickly came out with the numbers that drew the prizes.—Raleigh *Standard.*

The case of the University Railroad Company vs. the Governor and Public Treasurer will be argued before the Supreme Court to-day. The people await the decision with a great deal of interest, as it will cover the validity of several millions of appropriations for building railroads, the bonds for which have not yet been issued, and will not be issued if the acts of Assembly to authorize their issue are declared unconstitutional.

Raleigh *Standard.*

We publish the minority report, presented at the meeting in Jones county last Saturday, by James Osgood, Esq., as a substitute for the one offered by a majority of the committee. This report has been denounced. What is there in it that merits denunciation?

It is the strong language of those who felt that their county had been grossly traduced, and the fair fame of her citizens unjustly villified. The meeting refused to substitute these resolutions for those of the majority, not because they were untrue; but because the language was thought to be too strong in the expression of acknowledged truth.

Mr. Osgood, when his convictions are strong, uses firm, bold words, and we admire him for it.

WHEREAS, Enemies of the white people of the county of Jones have, of late, labored industriously through the columns of the Republican press to originate and circulate reports prejudicial to the good fame of our people by publishing charges and accusations against them of the most vile and slanderous character, that are wholly unfounded in fact and false as the base hearts of them that conceived them, and

WHEREAS, We, a portion of the white citizens of said county—representing that class who desire to protect and preserve the characters of our people as law-abiding and peaceable citizens—deem it eminently proper that such charges be denied in a public manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pronounce unqualifiedly false the reports put in circulation by unprincipled and designing men, in regard to the lawlessness and crime, said to abound in our midst, and to be committed by the white people of our country.

Resolved, That we positively deny that an organized band of horse thieves exist in our county, and that we invite investigation by the proper authorities to prove the correctness of the assertion.

Resolved, That the only oath-bound organization known to exist in our county is the Union League.

Resolved, That we firmly believe the death of Orson R. Colgrove, late Sheriff of our county, was accomplished by personal and not political foes.

Resolved, That we challenge the world to produce a community of a relative number of white people that can show a fairer record more ready and willing obedience to the laws of the land, and greater forbearance under oppression and wrong than the white people of the county of Jones, and at the same time a people more maligned, misrepresented and slandered.

Resolved, That the crimes committed in the county of Jones, said to exceed anything "ever heard of or read of," by a radical Judge, exists only in his excited and disordered mind.

New Berne Jour. of Com. 10th.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.—We learn that the Supreme Court has just rendered a decision to the effect that the appropriations made by the recent Legislature in aid of the *new* railroads—that is, such as have been chartered or extended since the new Constitution took effect—are unconstitutional and invalid.—This decision corroborates fully the views held by our members from this county in the Senate and House, and vindicates their course in refusing to vote for what they said and what is now admitted by our highest tribunals, was unconstitutional and illegal legislation. The decision we speak of was made in the case directly concerning the Chapel Hill railroad,—or, as it was nicknamed by a Democratic Senator at Raleigh, "the Ornamental railroad;" but the decision, as we have said, virtually covers the cases of all the other roads, and parts of roads, that are *new.*

Another most important feature of this decision is that the Court has discussed in it the *limit of taxation*, and has said that the tax on property cannot go above 66 cents on the hundred dollars worth.—Nothing can be more far-reaching in its effects than such a decision.

SUPREME COURT—Monday, July 12, 1869. All the Justices present. The case of the University Railroad Company vs. the Governor and Public Treasurer was argued by Messrs. Ed. Graham Haywood and S. J. Person for the plaintiff, and the Attorney General and E. W. Pou for the defendants.

Opinions were delivered as follows:

By the Chief Justice. In Robinson vs. McIver, from Richmond county. Decree reversed in so far as it does not conform to this opinion, and a decree in these respects to be drawn.

In Croom vs. Morrissey, from Moore county. Judgment affirmed.

In culver vs. Eggers, from Watauga county.—Ruling reaffirmed.

By Reade, J. In State vs. Darr, from Davidson county. No error.

In State vs. Horton, from Watauga county.—No error.

In Miller vs. Gibson, from Rowan county. Appeal dismissed.

By Rodman, J. In State and Donaldson vs. Waldrop, from Cherokee county. No error.

In Campbell vs. Allison, from Iredell county.—Appeal dismissed.

In City of Wilmington vs. Davis, from New Hanover county. Action dismissed.

In Harper vs. Spinham, from Caldwell county. Appeal dismissed.

By Dick, J. In State vs. Ratts, from Rowan county. Affirmed.

In Smithdeal vs. Smith, from Rowan county.—Judgment reversed, and judgment here on special verdict—*procedundo* to issue.

In Robeson vs. Brown, from Martin county.—Judgment reversed, *venire de novo.*

By Settle, J. In State *ex rel* Merritt vs. McQuaig, from Mecklenburg county. Error.

In State vs. Patterson, from Transylvania county. Error. *Venire de novo* awarded.

In the city of New Berne vs. Jones, from Craven county. Action dismissed.

In Shuford and wife vs. Bamsour, from Catawba county. No error.

In Palin vs. Small, from Pasquotank county.—No error. Judgment affirmed.

Ral. *Standard.*

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Smith, President of the N. C. Railroad, in a speech at the Stockholders' meeting, in Salisbury, denounced the Legislature for making so many extravagant appropriations of public money at the late session. He told the plain truth when he said that those who voted the appropriations pay little or none of the public taxes. It is time for the indignation of every man to be aroused against those who are squandering the people's money.

Charlotte *Democrat.*

Eight more money order officers have been established in North Carolina, viz:

Concord,	Warrenton	county,	N. C.
Hillsboro',	Orange	"	"
Kenansville,	Duplin	"	"
Louisburg,	Franklin	"	"
Trinity College	Randolph	"	"
Warrenton,	Warren	"	"
Washington,	Beaufort	"	"
Wilson,	Halifax.	"	"

The above in addition to Ashville, Chapel Hill, Charlotte, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Goldsboro', Greensboro', Morganton, New Berne, Raleigh, Salem, Salisbury, Statesville, Tarboro' and Wilmington, making a total of 24 money order officers.

The farmers are threshing and shipping their wheat. The crop is good and is yielding handsomely. Mr. C. W. Hollowell, one of the most extensive farmers in the county, will probably ship 2,000 bushels. Geo. D. Pool, Esq., another prominent and successful farmer, will shop 1,000 bushels. To one who is a convert to the policy of curtailing the expenses of transportation on the raw material as much as possible, the inquiry suggests itself: Why send your wheat North and then send North for your flour? Is it economy in the consumer to pay transportation both ways? And could not the wheat be manufactured into flour here and sent North to greater profit? Certainly.

Elizabeth City *North Carolinian.*

SUPREME COURT, Wednesday, July 14.—All the Justices present. The following cases were argued:

State vs. Nelly and Henry Bullock; from Franklin county. W. A. Jenkins and Attorney General for the State.

S. B. Heyman, Executor, *et. al.*; from Halifax county. Edward Conigland for plaintiff.

Samuel T. Stancill vs. Samuel Calvert; from Northampton county. Barnes and Bragg for the plaintiff. Ransom and Conigland for the defendant.

State vs. H. H. Burwell and others; from Granville county. Attorney General for the State. Bragg for the defendant.

Raleigh *Standard.*

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals in this city to-day, registered at the Yarborough House, we notice the names of Gen. M. W. Ransom, of Northampton, Judge Cantwell, of Wilmington, W. A. Jenkins, Esq., of Warrenton, Col. Walter Clark and Ed. Conigland, Esq., of Halifax, and Rev. T. B. Kingsbary, of Oxford.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

Robert Garvin, convicted of robbing the United States mails at Magnolia, has been taken to the Albany penitentiary to serve the term of his sentence two years.

Raleigh *Standard.*

REMOVAL OF ANOTHER OLD CITIZEN.—Mr. Wm. G. Hall, an old and highly respected citizen of this city, left on yesterday morning's train for New York, from whence he intends to go direct to California for the purpose of locating. The "progressive march" of radicalism appears to be driving to other climes and States some of the best our citizens; Mr. Hall being about the twenty-fifth former resident who has left within the past few months.

New Berne *Jour. of Com.*

CARPET-BAG DAVIS.—Is it true that Governor Holden's friend, the above named, who is Senator from Montgomery and Randolph, and Treasurer of the Fayetteville and Western Road, was well beaten with a chair by a widow lady of Montgomery, for insulting her? Will some citizen of Montgomery give us the facts? We don't care to expose Davis, but it goes to the discredit of Gov. Holden and his administration, that he prefers such carpet-baggers for official positions.

Raleigh *Sentinel.*

The Platform of the Ohio Democracy—Read It.

Resolved, That the exemption from tax of over $2,500,000,000 Government bonds and securities is unjust to the people, and ought not to be tolerated, and that we are opposed to any appropriation for the payment of the interest on the public bonds until they are made subject to taxation.

Resolved, That the claims of the bondholders that the bonds which were bought with greenbacks, and the principal of which is by law payable in currency, should nevertheless be paid in gold, is unjust and extortionate, and if persisted in will inevitably force upon the people the question of repudiation.

Resolved, That we denounce the high protective tariff, which was designed only in the interests of the New England manufacturers; that said tariff is also, by its enormous impositions on salt, sugar, tea, coffee, and the necessaries of life, unendurable and oppressive, especially upon the people of the West, and that we demand its repeal and the substitution of another, based upon revenue principles alone, upon the closest possible approximation to absolute free trade.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of the United States have always been pre-eminently friendly to the rights and interests of the laboring man; that they are in favor of a limited number of hours in all manufacturing workshops, the hours dictated by the physical and mental wellbeing of the laborer; that they favor the most liberal laws in regard to household and homestead exemption from sale and execution; that they are also in favor of liberal grants of land from the public domain to actual settlers without any cost, and are opposed to the donation of them to swindling railroad corporations; and that they are generally friendly to a system of measures advocated by the Labor and Industrial Congresses; and we pledge the Democratic party, if restored to power, to exercise their influence in giving them practical application.

Resolved, That it is the right of each State to decide for itself who shall possess the elective franchise within it; that the attempt to regulate suffrage in Ohio by means of the so-called fifteenth constitutional amendment is subversive of the principles of the Federal Constitution.

Resolved, That the policy and legislation of the Radical party directly tend to destroy all the reserved rights of the State, and convert the republic into a consolidated despotism; that whether such despotism be exercised by an Emperor, a President, or a Congress, the result would be fatal to liberty and good government; that consolidation in this country means the absolute dominion of monopoly and aggregate capital over the lives, the liberty, and the property, of the toiling masses.

Resolved, That we denounce the national banking system as one of the worst outgrowths of the bunded debt, which unnecessarily increases the burden of the people $30,000,000 annually, and that we demand its immediate repeal.

Resolved, That the trial and sentence to death by military commission of citizens of Texas not in military or naval service when the civil courts were in unobstructed exercise of their functions in that State, and in the time of profound peace, and the approval of that sentence by President Grant, are violations of the most sacred rights of American citizens guaranteed them by the Constitution, State and Federal, and deserve, and should receive, the earnest condemnation of every lover of liberty and constitutional government.

Resolved, That the numerous palpable and high-handed usurpations of the party in power, their many public and private acts of tyranny, trampling under foot the civil law and the guarantee of the Constitution; their continuing to deprive sovereign States of representation in Congress, and to govern said States by military rule, show them to be the party of depotism, and unworthy the confidence and support of a free people.

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship, and recognize as brethren in a common cause, all conservative men not heretofore Democrats who will unite with us in rescuing the Goverment from the unworthy hands into which it has fallen; and we pledge the united and cordial support of the 250,000 Democrats in Ohio, whom we represent, to the ticket nominated by this Convention, and presented by us to the suffrages of the people of Ohio.

A Pittsfield farmer claims a kind of potatoe "just fifteen minutes earlier than the Early Rose."

Kansas City, which, in 1865, had a population of only 7,000, now estimates her number at 35,000.

NEW HANOVER MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the County Medical Society will be held in this city on Wednesday evening next, the 21st instant. Members are requested to take notice.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 14—Noon.

Mr. Morehead, a representative from the Memphis Commercial Convention, departed in the steamer Java to-day, to lay the results of the deliberations of that body before the Exchanges of the principal European cities.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 14—Noon.

The Chinese labor convention was organized here to-day.

Governor Harris was unanimously elected President. The attendance was large.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14—P. M.

The revenue receipts to-day were six hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars.

Supervisor Stanwood telegraphs for the arrest of Collector Wills and Deputy Collector Quill, for alleged blindness to illicit distillation.

The President has appointed Jas. H. Foote, Pension Agent at Raleigh, N. C.

Admiral Poor succeeds Hoff, who asks relief on account of ill health.

Mr. Peabody is sick, but not seriously.

The Yerger *habeas corpus* argument lasted four hours. Attorney General Hoar strongly combatted Judge Chase's jurisdiction. At the close of the hearing, Judge Chase said he would inform the counsel when he had digested the arguments

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, July 14—Noon.

The steamships Scotia and Moro Castle have arrived here.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 14—Noon.

U. S. steamer Nipsic, from Port au Prince, has arrived here. Her officers and crew are all well. She reports Port au Prince as being healthy.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, July 14—Noon.

The Emperor has accepted the resignations of Rauper and St. Vallette.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 14—P. M.

The committee on resolutions made their report to-day.

The resolutions declare against the exercise of doubtful constitutional power; that Pennsylvania would never giver up self-government; that the ratification of tne fifteenth amendment to the constitution should go before the people; that the negro should not have the ballot; that the finances need reform; that labor reforms should be encouraged; that the whole reconstruction policy tends to destroy republican government, and establishes tyranny; that our soldiers should not be forgotten; that our sympathies to all nations struggling for liberty should be given heartily, and that the scheme of taxation is burdensome and should be done away with.

The report was unanimously accepted by the convention.

Gen. Hancock's name was received with vociferous applause.

A letter from Gen. Hancock, dated May 21st, positively prohibiting the use of his name, was read. Several persons declared their determination to vote for him in spite of it.

On the first ballot Asa Packer received 58; Gen. W. S. Hancock, 22; Geo. W. Cass 48; Gen. Wm. McCandlass 5. Second ballot—Packer 68; Cass 47; Hancock 19. Mr. Packer was declared the nominee.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 15—Noon.

Stocks strong. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Gold 136⅞. Five-twenties, of '62, 124. North Carolina Sixes 58; new 48. Virginia Sixes, ex-coupon, 57; new, 61. Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupons, 62½; new 56. Louisiana Sixes, old, 69. Levees 66¾.

Flour—market dull and drooping. Wheat—market dull and favors buyers. Corn—market a shade firmer. Pork dull—new $32 25. Lard nominal. Cotton quiet—sales this morning at 24¼@24½ cents ℔ lb. Spirits Turpentine drooping—sales at 42½ cents ℔ gallon. Rosin firm—good strained $2 30@$2 35. Freights dull.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

FROM 4 to 350 HORSE POWER, including the celebrated Gerliss Cut-off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines, Portable Engines, &c. Also, Circular, Mulay and Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills, Wheat and Corn Mills, Circular Saws, Belting, &c. Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.

WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO., Utica, New York.

feb 19 121—d&w6m

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS, CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE, formerly called the North Carolina White Sulphur Springs, will be open for visitors on Tuesday, the first day of June.

Being situated in the Northwestern part of the State, in a country remarkable for its beauty and healthfulness—these together with the virtue of the waters—make it one of the most desirable watering places to be found.

The Mineral Waters of these Springs are the White and Blue Sulphur and Chalybeate or Iron, and they possess all the finest qualities of these Waters, and are sovereign remedies for all diseases of the liver, bowels, stomach and kidneys, eruptions of the skin, scrofula, weakness, debility, dyspepsia, rheumatism, &c., &c.

The proprietor having spent a large amount in additional buildings and improvements generally, these Springs are now in a fine condition, rooms large and pleasant, and good cottages containing from two to six rooms each, well arranged for either large or small families.

Good ten pin alleys, billiard tables and other amusements. Fine BATH HOUSES for Pool, Plunge or Shower Bath, and Sulphur Bath, hot or cold.

A good Band of Music will be at the Springs the entire season, and a good Physician permanently located for the benefit of invalids, who may rest assured wil have every attention.

Having secured the services of Mr. J. N. Carter, of Virginia, who has had much experience and stands high as a Hotel keeper, visitors may rest assured that our table will be supplied with the best the market can afford, and everything done that will add to their pleasure and comfort.

The cars on the Western North Carolina Railroad will leave Salisbury for Hickory Station, the Springs depot, every morning (Sundays excepted) in connection with the North Carolina Railroad, avoiding delay or stoping at Salisbury, and arrive at Hickory Station in time for breakfast, where good hacks will be in readiness to take passengers over a beautiful, well shaded road to the Springs—a distance of six miles.

As an inducement for families and parties to spend two months or more, I have concluded to put board down at the following low rates:

Board for one single month $50.
Board for two or more months $40 per month or at that rate.
Board per week $16.
Board per day $2 50.
Children under ten years of age and colored servants, half price. No charge for infants or children under two years of age.

J. GOLDEN WYATT, Proprietor.

Sparkling Catawba Springs, Catawba County, North Carolina, May 16th, 1869. 196&15-3m

ROSADALIS

Purifies the Blood.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

July 21 251-1y-24

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BAGGING, ℔ lb	40 @	42	
BALES, ℔ M	10 00 @	15 00	
BARRELS, Spts T., each			
Red head	2 00 @	2 25	
New	2 50 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ℔ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	21 @	23	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ℔ lb.,			
Java	37 @	40	
Laguayra	26 @	28	
Rio	20 @	25	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ℔ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	28 @	31	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	32	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ℔ yd	21 @	22	
Dundee	26 @	28	
Rope, ℔ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	1 20 @	1 25	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
℔ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ℔ 5 lb	2 00 @	2 05	
FEATHERS,			
℔ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	22 00 @	25 00	
No. 2	18 00 @	20 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 50 @	10 00	
Herring,			
East	0 00 @	6 50	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut,	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ℔ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 00 @	12 50	
Superfine	5 50 @	6 00	
Fine	5 25 @	5 50	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	11 50 @	12 00	
Superfine	11 00 @	11 25	
GLUE, ℔ lb	20 @	23	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	85 00 @	00 00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	1 10 @	1 20	
Oats	75 @	90	
Peas, Cow	1 00 @	1 10	
Rice, rough	1 50 @	1 75	
Carolina	9½ @	10	
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	19 @	20	
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @	1 50	
Northern	0 75 @	90	
IRON, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
℔ ton	130 00 @	135 00	
LIQUORS, ℔ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey,	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ℔ bbl.	6 00 @	0 00	
From store	1 50 @	1 60	
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	00 @	52½	
do bbls	55 @	57½	
Sugar house	00 @	40	
do bbls	42½ @	45	
Syrup, bbls	80 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin New	0 00 @	3 00	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 65	
Hard	0 00 @	1 60	
Tar, ℔ bbl	0 00 @	2 70	
Tar, in ordr	2 40 @	2 50	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	4 60 @	5 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 75	
do No. 2	1 70 @	1 80	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 65	
Spirits Turpentine,			
℔ gal	00 @	39	
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	1 50 @	2 00	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	0 00 @	0 00	
Irish, ℔ bbl	2 00 @	2 50	
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	20 @	22	
Middlings	19 @	20	
Shoulders	00 @	18	
Hog round	19 @	20	
Western Bacon			
Hams	18 @	22	
Middlings	18½ @	19½	
Shoulders	16 @	16½	
Lard, N. C.	20 @	23	
do North'rn	17 @	21	
Butter, N. C.	25 @	30	
do North'rn	40 @	42	
Cheese	18 @	22	
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.			
City Mess	34 50 @	35 00	
Thin "	33 50 @	34 00	
Prime	31 50 @	32 00	
Rump	31 00 @	32 00	
SALT,			
Alum, bush	0 50 @	60	
Liverpool, sack, ground,			
cargo	0 00 @	2 00	
from store	2 10 @	2 15	
American	1 70 @	1 75	
SUGAR, ℔ lb.,			
Cuba	00 @	16½	
Porto Rico	00 @	15	
C	16 @	16½	
B	16 @	17	
A	17 @	17½	
Crushed	18 @	18½	
SOAP, ℔ lb.			
Northern,	7 @	13	
Wilmington,			
Ext. Family, 10½	@	11	
Family	10 @	10	
Chemical,	9½ @	10	
Pale	8 @	10½	
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 50 @	3 25	
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	12 00 @	14 00	
Mill, prime	10 00 @	12 00	
Mill Fair	7 50 @

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1869.

Distinctions of North Carolina Students.

In addition to the young gentlemen from this city who gained distinction at the University of Virginia, we are glad to see the names of our young friends R. H. Lewis and Jacob Battle, of Edgecombe, W. W. Miller, of Duplin, and G. M. Smedes, of Raleigh. All of these young men took high stands, and passed their various examinations with much credit—each graduating in one or more schools.

At the Virginia Military Institute, Cadet Henry Bridgers, of Tarboro', gained the first distinction in the third class.

It gives us pleasure to note the stand of these young gentlemen.

Chinamen Coming.

We learn, with much pleasure, that the Hon. John Townsend, of Edisto, is making arrangements to hire a number of Chinamen to work on his plantations. Mr. Townsend is convinced, as we are, that in the low country the Chinaman will be the right man in the right place.

Charleston *News*.

Would it not be well for some of our Cape Fear farmers to join with this South Carolina gentleman in his proposed introduction of Chinese laborers. It cannot long be delayed without positive injury.—In our opinion, the Chinamen are destined to restore wealth to the lower Cape Fear section. We look to see our rich lowlands teeming with more than their ante-war prosperity. Under the magic influence of ample, reliable and cheap laborers, there are no lands under the sun which will yield a more generous return to their owner. By all means let us try John Chinaman.

Virginia Election.

The hearts of patriots everywhere must be glad to know that the Old Commonwealth has redeemed herself from the sway of carpet-baggers. The victory has been almost complete. From the mountains to the seaboard, there has never been such an earnest and enthusiastic uprising of the people. They rose in their might and were irresistible. Attached, as we are, to Virginia; proud of her noble people and her glorious history; identified in sympathy and association with her hallowed battle-fields, we can rejoice with her citizens that the noble State has been saved from the deep humiliation and disgrace which was attempted to be thrust upon her. Her gallant sons have cause to be proud of this last great achievement. Success, more grateful from what it saves the State than from the achievement itself, would have been still more complete had not there been a positive certainty of the refusal of Congress to recognize any election which would have elevated to power such men as Virginians would have delighted to honor.

The result of this election has an importance beyond the lines of the State in which it was held, and the victory will be hailed with delight by Conservatives in Mississippi and Texas and cheer them on to the work before them. It is impossible for the Virginia election not to have a marked influence upon the result in those two States. And, too, the example set by the Conservative white and colored people in Virginia will give encouragement to their friends in all the Southern States. We look for great changes in political matters when the people are again called upon to vote.

The most significant feature of this election is that it is the second and an important step in the emancipation of the black people from the thraldom of carpet-baggers. The movement inaugurated in Georgia and Mississippi has grown into a power in Virginia, and the influence of the unknown political pedlers and tricksters over the blacks in that State is gone forever. It was shown more in the recent election by the inaction of the colored voters at many points than by a positive opposition to their candidates. It is lost altogether with defeat. Broken promises, inability to confer further favors, a disbelief in the power and the will of the utterly helpless and characterless vagrants to help them, a natural aversion to remain with the weaker party, all combine to destroy forever the control of the Northern squatter over the blacks in that State. Henceforth the colored people of Virginia will be a great conservative element in the politics of the State.

In North Carolina, nay, even in our own city, we witness the gradual estrangement, from a want of confidence in personal integrity rather than the absence of political sympathy, between the better classes of colored citizens and the carpet-bag Radicals. This feeling is on the increase everywhere, and is founded upon good and solid considerations. An utter disregard of plighted faith with the blacks; a selfish and gluttonous appropriation of all the profitable positions; a want of manly and genteel behavior in social life, and tarnished personal characters, are gradually weaning the colored people from the miserable slavery into which they have been led through ignorance and unnatural prejudices. A great revolution in Southern political affairs has been successfully inaugurated in Virginia. Who can tell where it will end?

Political Names and Principles.

Our intelligent correspondent, "X," reviews at some length the present "look out" of party politics in this State, and while objecting to some of the declared principles of certain Conservative papers, and a name proposed by another, desires to know what it means. "X" is too intelligent and too careful a student of passing events not to know that the party at the South (and the same is true to some extent at the North) opposed to Radicalism, is composed of men who have hitherto differed very widely in their political views. The Jeffersonian Democrat, and the Henry Clay Whig, the Know Nothing and Foreigner, the Secessionist and Unionist, all have united in a common organization to try to save the State from the evils of Radical success. These citizens were drawn together more from a sense of the imminent danger which threatened than from any real sympathy in political opinions. They are acting together to-day in as good faith and with as much zeal as ever did Democrats or Whigs in the olden times. Nay, the bonds of union between the various and different component parts of the present Conservative or Democratic party are stronger than those which have ever hitherto united a political organization in the United States. The objects for which they aim are more calculated to inspire the noble and patriotic, and the dangers which threaten the State and the Republic demand the greatest activity and concert in the present and the kindest toleration for past and present differences of opinion.

No patriotic citizen can look at the condition of North Carolina and long cavil over the name or the minor points of political unity of the organization through which he will attempt a reformation. A son could not stand and witness the assassination of his mother without opposing the assassin, because he could not decide the means he would use to prevent the murder. North Carolina calls upon her sons to save her from destruction, and she must not be ruined because they differ as to the minor and unessential points of defense. They all agree as to the fact of the danger and the necessity for action and a common line of attack and defense must and will be determined upon.

It can hardly be expected that men who have differed so widely in politics as the editor of the Raleigh *Sentinel* or of the Salisbury *Old North State* and ourselves could agree upon all questions now. They were zealous and uncompromising Whigs and Unionists. We as zealously and uncompromisingly adhered to Democracy and Secession. They were as true and honest in their allegiance to principle as we claim for ourselves. Differing thus upon principle, and each influenced by what we believed to be the true welfare of the country, and which led us into such widely different spheres during the war, it required something more than the ordinary course of politics, or the dangers which usually environ a country from a feeble administration of affairs, to have brought us into an earnest and zealous co-operation in party politics. We are as ready to defend an attack upon the former Secessionists as they are to protect the principles and feelings of the Unionist. Each is ready to break a lance with the other in honorable combat in defense of former political principles, but with respect for his opponent's views, and regard for the noble party to which the other was attached. Our present differences are only those of proud reminiscences and cherished memories; our present affiliation is founded upon real, living issues. Our aims are the same. We see the future from the same standpoint, if we do look back upon the past with different optics.

North Carolina is in no condition for her sons to quarrel over names or minor points of differences. While her Executive department is filled by prejudiced, dishonest and ignorant men; while her Judiciary is either partisan, or ignorant, or corrupt, one or all; while her funds are criminally squandered, her credit destroyed, and her property owners taxed by and for the benefit of paupers; while her University remains the victim of party malice and stupidity; while her intelligent manhood is sacrified to propitiate the prejudices and demands of ignorant negroes, and the greed and avarice of hungry carpet-baggers, the good people of the State have a bond of union more sacred in its obligations than any which ever urged men forward to political unity and action. When we have accomplished the work before us; when North Carolina is redeemed from the degradation which has been thrust upon her, then can we settle our differences upon a platform high above the disgraceful level to which governmental affairs have now been dragged. Until then, we can and will be friends, and afterwards we trust. We can fight Radicalism upon one side, while our friends attack from another quarter, for it is vulnerable at all points. Allow us to differ as to the name of our army, and the arrangement of our forces, but under the same leader and under the same banner we will go forward to victory.

The Solar Eclipse in August.

Commodore Sands, superintendent of the United States Navy Observatory, has issued directions to the astronomical observers appointed to report upon the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August.—The belt of country in the United States over which the eclipse will be total is about one hundred and forty miles wide, and from the coast of North Carolina stretches in a northwesterly direction through North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and the central line of this belt passes near the following cities and towns:

Leesburg, N C; Magnolia, N C; Clinton, N C; Fayetteville, N C; Carthage, N C; Lexington N C; Mocksville, N C; Wilkesboro, N C; Boon N C; Blountsville, Tenn; Taylorsville, Tenn; Kingsport, Tenn; Union, Tenn; Estliville, Va; Bristol, Va; Mount Pleasant, Ky; Manchester, Ky; Mount Vernon, Ky; Harrodsburg, Ky; Louisville, Ky; Corydon, Ind; Newton, Ind; Haysville, Ind; Maysville, Ind; Bruceville, Ind; Washington, Ind; Robinson, Ill; Greenup, Ill; Shelbyville, Ill; Stonington, Ill; Springfield, Ill; Petersburg, Ill; Bath, Ill; Macomb, Ill; La Harpe, Ill; Burlington, Iowa; Mount Pleasant, Iowa; Fairfax, Iowa; Oskaloosa, Iowa; Monroe, Iowa; Mitchellville, Iowa; Des Moines, Iowa; Boonsboro, Iowa; Mew Munich, Iowa; Lake City, Iowa; Cherokee, Iowa.

All persons who make observations are requested to forward their reports, together with the errors of their instruments, if known, to the superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington.

Rocky Point Academy.

Among the most flourishing Institutions in eastern North Carolina, this Institution ranks deservedly high. Situated in a section noted for its unsurpassed agricultural resources and advantages, the community are intelligent, enterprising, prosperous and progressive in theory and practice. Its location is fourteen miles from this city and immediately upon the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. Board is cheap and the rates of tuition every way moderate and reasonable. The Board of Trustees are liberal and comprehensive in their views, devoted to the cause of education, and determined that their Institution shall be second to none. They have shown this in the election of the Principal, Mr. A. R. Black, whose ripe scholarship, skill, and success in teaching have given him a reputation of which he has just cause to be proud. There is no better teacher than Mr. Black. Here the pupils are free from the snares and temptations to vice of towns and cities. No liquor can be sold, according to law within three miles of the Academy, and all the surroundings and inducements are to incite the pupils to temperance, morality and uprightness. There is no idolatrous devotion in this Institution to old forms and fashions. The great truth is recognized that the result of the late war and the times in which we live demand such improvement and reform in our educational Institutions as are best adapted to the condition of society and the wants of the rising generation. There is too much prominence given to the dead languages and too little attention bestowed upon mathematics, the physical sciences, and those every day matters of interest and practice that so intimately concern those who are coming to maturity.

But our main purpose in noticing this Institution, whose high claims are steadily coming into appreciation, is to state that the closing exercises of the present session will take place on the 16th instant. A public examination of the pupils will take place, and from them may be expected essays, dialogues, declamation, original speeches, &c. Rev. S. C. Alexander, of this county, will, by request of the Trustees, deliver an address on the occasion. Those, therefore, who desire to enjoy themselves and to partake of an intellectual treat are advised to repair to Rocky Point on the 16th of this month.

The Chinese are Coming.

The movement in favor of bringing large numbers of Chinese into the United States, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, is fast increasing in momentum. The Chinese, we have no doubt, would come in vast multitudes at no distant day, even without any active agency on the part of our people in their introduction, just as they have been and are now coming in large numbers into California, but measures are extensively on foot to hasten the great advent. General Forrest has made arrangements to secure, within the next two months, a thousand Chinese as laborers upon a Southern railroad which he has contracted to make. An agency has been established in St. Louis for supplying, at the shortest notice, whatever number of Chinese may be called for from any part of the country, and that agency has already ordered 50,000. A grand enterprise for the introduction of Chinese to be employed upon the plantations of the South has been vigorously inaugurated at Memphis. We published yesterday a dispatch in regard to the proceedings of a meeting at Memphis last Wednesday for the encouragement of Chinese immigration.—The meeting, composed of leading men, was preliminary to a convention to meet at that place on the 13th of this month and to consist of whatever delegates may be sent from any of the Southern States. The following dispatch was read to the meeting by the Secretary:

San Francisco, June 30.

G. W. Gift:—Does the meeting at Memphis take place on the 13th of July? Kaapmanshapp, principal Chinese importer, will attend if the answer is favorable. J. G. Eastland.

The meeting authorized a favorable answer, which was immediately made by telegraph. The resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting and which we published yesterday, evinced earnestness and energy of purpose. The Convention of the 13th will be numerously attended, and it will be an important link in an important chain of events in the history of the South and of the United States. We have not a doubt, that, after a very short time, the Pacific railroad will be taxed to its utmost capacity, and continue for an indefinite period to be so taxed, in the transportation of Chinese. The Southern people realize that, if they would secure Chinese labor for their next crops, they must lose no time, for, by the middle of November, the great railroad may be obstructed by snow.

A new era opens. The projectors of the Pacific railroad did not dream of half its consequences. Unquestionably the Chinese, having found their way in large numbers into California and thrived there as they had never thriven in their own country, would slowly and after the lapse of years penetrate to our Southern States and also to the Northern even in the absence of a railroad, but this great work precipitates the inevitable. The labor problem is partially though by no means entirely solved. Our Southern people can have as much labor as they want, and have it at less than one-half what they paid for slave labor before the war and are paying for free labor now, and the people of the North can have it on equally good terms. The people of the South, suffering as they are from the want of labor that can be relied on and from the insolence of the blacks who seek to exercise control over the land and in a great measure do exercise it, will be quick to avail themselves of the vast change in the condition of things, but they of the North cannot but feel grave and anxious apprehensions at the contemplation of the effects of Chinese labor in their section where present prices are barely enough to keep a large portion of the existing white population from starvation. Both in the South and in the North the aggregate wisdom of the wisest is required to manage aright in the coming exigency, and the aggregate may be insufficient for the public needs.

To the Planters and Farmers—Agriculturalists and Mechanics of Eastern North Carolina.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have so far completed their arrangements as to announce to the people of the fifteen counties of Eastern Carolina, that are represented in the association, as well as to the people of the State at large, that they will hold their first Annual Fair at their extensive fair grounds, (of 120 acres) near the city of Wilmington, about the middle of November next, (the exact days to be announced in due time.)

Every accommodation will be afforded the public, within their inclosed grounds, to exhibit their stock, agricultural and mechanical products, of every kind—including that of the flower-gardens and needlework of the ladies, &c., &c.—on the most extensive scale desired. A race track for the trial of horses will be in readiness.

The Committee have nearly ready for publication, a very extensive list of premiums, for all articles that are likely to be offered at any State Fair, especially to farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, vegetable and fruit-growers and stock-raisers.

The Committee earnestly call upon their fellow-citizens, of every honorable pursuit, to co-operate with them in making this, their first Fair, an entirely successful one.

The Association has for its object "the promotion of Agriculture, Commerce and the Mechanical Arts in that section of country of which Wilmington is the commercial centre."

And the Committee confidently expect that its members in the several counties—and especially the Vice-Presidents for the counties—will use due diligence in getting as large an exhibition of products of their counties as possible. To do this, early assurances that the Fair will be held are deemed nessary.

The Committee are assured that the railway companies will make their rates for the transportation of *persons* and *things* so low that NO ONE will be prevented from attending with their specimens.

S. L. Fremont, President.

Executive Committee Rooms Cape Fear Agricultural Association, Wilmington, N. C., July 10, 1869.

Recovery of the Body of Mr. W. B. Meares—The Last Sad Rites.—It is a melancholy satisfaction to know that the body of Mr. W. B. Meares has at last been recovered from its watery grave and now reposes quietly and calmly within the hallowed precincts of Oakdale Cemetery.

Its recovery, though at the time unknown here, dates as far back as Thursday morning about 8 o'clock, when it was seen by a little negro floating up the river on the rising tide near the shore at Big Island, some 9 or 10 miles from the city and about 4 or 5 miles below the point where the accident occurred. This was near the plantation of Col. John D. Taylor, on the Brunswick shore, and the little negro who discovered the body, acting under the advice of his elders to whom he communicated the fact, at once lodged information with the nearest Magistrate, Mr. Ed. W. Taylor, an overseer on the plantation of Mr. Dan'l L. Russell, in Brunswick. A jury was summoned and an inquest held. The body was unknown to the jury and a verdict of death supposed to be from drowning was rendered. On the body was the watch of the deceased and a ring which were preserved and returned to the family.

Thursday afternoon Mr. Wm. Watters, who had participated in the search for the body, heard that this body was found as he was journeying from the city to his plantation situated a few miles from Big Island. That night he rode over to the place and was strongly impressed with the fact that it was the body of Mr. Meares.—It was placed in a boat by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Watters caused it to be brought to this city, where it arrived about an hour before sunrise yesterday morning. It was identified by the watch and ring found upon it and at once enclosed within a coffin and placed in St. James' Church. The body is supposed to have risen between midnight Wednesday and daylight Thursday morning. It no doubt came to the surface some distance below the lower point of the search and thus escaped the vigilance of those on the lookout. Returning with the tide, if not discovered at Big Island, it would no doubt within an hour been within the reach of the watchers.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the funeral exercises took place at St. James' Church, where the last sad rites were performed. The funeral was attended by the Steam Fire Engine Company in full uniform and a large number of citizens.—The attendance would have been much larger and general among all classes, but for the early hour and the little notice which had been given. There were none who did not desire to pay this last sad mark of respect. And there are few whose memory so justly deserved it. Worthy, upright, just—he was held in universal esteem, and his death has caused an aching void in the hearts of all. *Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re;* long will his example be remembered, his character admired, his memory held dear.

From the Raleigh Standard.

State Fair.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society take great pleasure in announcing to the people of the State that a Fair will be held in the city of Raleigh on the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d days of October next.

The grounds, which are being enclosed, will be increased in area and made to afford accommodation for an enlarged number of visitors and a greater disp'ay of stock, goods, &c., and the track for the trial of speed will be extended to half a mile in length and will be put in thorough order.

It is expected that the customary arrangments for transporting stock, &c., to and from the Fair, and for passengers, will be made with the various Railroads of the State.

The Committee will publish at an early day a list of premiums, which will embrace every department of agricultural, horticultural and the mechanic and domestic arts.

The committee address themselves to all classes of citizens, whatever their pursuits, and earnestly invite their co-operation to make the coming Fair an undoubted success. Planters, farmers, gardeners, nurserymen, miners, manufacturers, mechanics, professional men, in a word, all are interested in reviving and sustaining the State Fair, and all should do what they can by sending articles for exhibition and by their personal presence to encourage the officers of the Agricultural Society in their efforts to promote through it the industrial interests of the State.

The purpose of the committee in making this announcement is that our citizens, having before them at this early day, the fact that a Fair will be held, and knowing the exact time, may prepare for it by arranging their business engagements so as to be present, and by getting ready for exhibition such things as they may desire to enter for competition.

Kemp P. Battle,
President.

Raleigh, July 6, 1869.

How Should Woman be Adorned?

[A composition read at the examination of the Clinton Female Institute.]

To adorn that which is already beautiful, requires not only a high degree of intelligence, but the exercise of a most refined taste. That which is really beautiful when unadorned, is then adorned the most.—That which makes the human face almost divinely attractive are the graces of the mind and heart, which give life and light to it. It is melancholy and ludicrous to see how much more earnest and anxious most ladies are to adorn their persons than their minds. They never dream that the outward adorning must be the result of an educated mind and a refined taste. The mind must first be adorned with the graces of a *spiritual* not a material life. All dress to be ornamental must be a true outward expression of the spirit within. Material jewels are real deformities when there are no spiritual gems to correspond. The desire for ornamental display seems to be peculiar to woman. It probably originated in her dependence on her appearance.—She can attract if so disposed, but she cannot make advances. It is perfectly right and even necessary that ladies should endeavor to render themselves pleasing.—But a great display of jewelry for the purpose of winning the esteem of others, is opposed to good taste. Then the beholder decides that, though beautiful in outward appearance, there is a void within which costly array and pearls can *never* fill. And the more dazzling and expensive the outward attractions, the deeper persuasion exists of the absence of mental jewelry, which is of priceless value. Woman has ever been distinguished for her unceasing effort to add new beauties to her person.—*Everywhere*—in *all* lands more or less of her time has been occupied in arraying herself in a pleasing and becoming style. She has not deemed it sufficient to attire herself in tasteful apparrel alone, but has exerted herself to enhance her attractions by the most variegated productions of art. The world of fashion has been assigned to her, and her waking hours have been employed with the idea of exhibiting another charm—another attraction. Behold the lady of fashion, commencing her career at the toilet! Many an hour is occupied in waving and crimping her glossy hair, until she is confident that each braid assumes an *unnatural* position. Then it is rendered brilliant with sparkling diamonds, and bands of gold. Jewels of an alarming length are hung in waving splendor from her ears, and a string of pearls encircle her neck. Now the costly attire, which has just received the finishing touches from the most fashionable milliner, is put on. See her advance to the mirror, and then retreat as she beholds the reflection of her personal decorations. Ribbons, bows, flounces, puffs and hosts of other things are scattered in wild profusion over her gay attire. Now a slight inclination of the head and shoulders is practiced, that she may not fail to regulate her carriage in the latest *Grecian* style. But how strangely different to turn from this brilliant scene to a lady attired with modest simplicity. Not the gay splendor of the sunflower elevated and exposed to view with an air that seems to ask—Do I not look charming? is most admired, but the modest hidden beauty of the tender blue-eyed violet. *True* modesty asks not for the admiration which attractions win. It is one of the chief excellences of the female character, and a charm with which they captivate. The heart won by modest and retiring manners is a *captive* for life. No fears are then entertained that when the brilliant attire of fashion's gayest court is thrown aside that admiration will cease. *Modesty* is expected of woman and the *contrary* will at once serve to shock and astonish the beholder.—One of her brightest ornaments is a well cultivated intellect. There is nothing so great as the mind, but its greatness is not always perceptible. It must be cultivated to awaken, unfold and polish it. Thus, when we behold a faultless beauty immensely rich in the furniture of her mind, our admiration and affection pay homage to her charms. Yet it is not *beauty* alone that excites the greatest admiration. When looking around us those regarded with the highest esteem are sometimes found to be only ordinary looking, while the really beautiful arouse but little admiration.—Perfectly beautiful ladies are often so unfortunate that their beauty renders them vain and affected. Yet, why should it be thus, when we think of the shortness of its existence. All things that appear most beautiful to us, whether in the sky or on the ground, convey to us the impression of a brief duration. How many have gazed on the grandeur of the sunset, and been hushed and awed by the faultless natural beauty there visible in such a display of brilliant and dazzling colors? Yet this magnificent scene is short lived, and the splendor soon vanishes and a beautiful softness is spread over all things. The delicate flowers that bloom so beautifully, and are so much loved and admired by all, are fleeting and soon fade and pass away. But after all—

"What is beauty? Not the show
Of *shapely* limbs and features. No.
These are but flowers,
That have their dated hours,
To breath their momentary sweet, then go.
'Tis the stainless soul within
That outshines the fairest skin."
"Now look ye on the plain and modest guise
Of yon unlovely flower—unlovely?—no—
Not beautiful, 'tis true—not touched with hues
Like hers we late have gazed on; but so rich
In precious fragrance is that lovely one,
So loved for her sweet qualities, that I
Should woo her first amid a world of flowers."

None fail to admire the graces of a pure and loving heart, and it is a greater source of enjoyment and bliss than all the aids of birth or fortune. It seems to confer charms where they are not naturally possessed, and give a passing beauty to homely faces. *Then* let not the ornaments of women "be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is, in the sight of God, of great price." It will shed a captivating loveliness over every *other* accomplishment and *invest* her in a robe of *celestial* beauty.

A. H.

Small-Pox at New York Quarantine.

The North German bark Christel, forty-four days from Bremen, with 287 emigrant passengers, arrived at New York quarantine on Sunday, having on board a number of cases of small-pox. Two deaths occurred on the passage, and on arrival it was found necessary to send fourteen of the passengers to the small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island. The following are the names of those sent to hospital: Bernhard Schroeder, Marie Schroeder, Appalonia Krause, Wilhelmine Mittelstedt, John Kesza, Veronica Kesza, Joseph Kesza, Marie Skibble, Valentine Kessler, George Gemmickle, Carl Kruel, Wilhelmine Kruger, Katrina Shildreger, Lena Shildreger.

Political Names and Principles.

Messrs. Editors:—If you will allow an old friend to the *Journal* under both past and present management, the use of your columns, I propose to say a few words.—I have been flattering myself with the belief that I had become quite passably, if not respectably reconstructed. If, however, reconstruction requires me to go to the extent that some respectable people, so called, seem to be going, I fear I shall be unable to prove my loyalty. Negro citizenship, negro testimony, negro suffrage and the right of the negro to sit in the jury box upon the life of a white man and his right to hold office over the white man, have all been advocated by the Radical party. What was orthodox faith in the opposition party has been and is yet a "mixed question"—a latitude and looseness of opinion having been allowed to certain individuals and at certain points that was refused to others. Now in these days every man's capacity for swallowing bitter pills, my own included, has become very much enlarged. I have been able to get down everything except the last dose, to wit: the right to sit as a juror on a white man's trial and the right to hold office over white men—this as yet sticks in my craw and resists all efforts to force it down.—You must not suppose, however, that this enviable state of reconstruction has been attained without many uneasy qualms and much nausea. I have a very "plain stomach" but in spite of that, my "gorge rises" very frequently still at men and things around me. It rises muchly at men whose feelings will not alow them to be called Democrats. It rises at men who make the nomination of particular individuals the condition precedent of their allegance to their party. It rises and chokes at men who can "long hesitate between the Republican and the Democratic party." It rises at the man whose feelings allow and whose position requires him in defining it to tell me that I owe my life and little property to the clemency and generorsity and magnanimity of the Federal Government. It rises and sickens me at the sight of those men whose keen optics saw a propriety in an early and intimate association with Yankees, whose large minds soar above all sectional strife and partisan animosity, and untrammelled by the common shackles of a degraded humanity, seek solely after office.

All these things and many more trouble me, and sad to say, the signs of the times promise no relief. The Raleigh "Sentinel" of 1st June, says, "Let the people, *we repeat, irrespective of party or color, meet in Convention* and see what may be done. Let them go into Convention and resolve that the honest legitimate debt shall be paid, that the dishonest debt shall not be paid, and take steps to save the credit and honor of the people and State." The Charlotte "Democrat" says, "We endorse the suggestions of the Raleigh "Sentinel" in regard to the State debt and State bonds * * *. *Let party politics be dropped, and let us hear no more about scalawags, democrats, carpet-baggers or conservatives*, but let our platform be opposition to corruption and extravagance, opposition to unconstitutional appropriations of the public money, opposition to excessive and oppressive taxation, opposition to the present members of the Legislature holding their seats for four years, opposition to judicial tyranny—*equal political rights to all American citizens, white and black. Upon this platform let us invite Republicans and Democrats, white and black*, to stand and co-operate in saving our liberties from destruction and the State from ruin." The "Old North State" of Salisbury, says, "We most cordially endorse the "Democrat's" platform, and as fully agree with the "Sentinel" in its objects, only we will say to it that we have been charged with radicalism for having proposed last summer just what it proposes now in reference to the races—*to accept the situation and cease talking about a white man's party.* * * * But really we cannot see what a State Convention can accomplish at this time. Can not more be done by county meetings towards creating a public sentiment that will drive the present corrupt and extravagant Legislature from power than a State Convention? *At least would it not be better that any contemplated movement be started in that way?*"

The "National Intelligencer," not long before its demise, on 12th June, spoke thus: "We believe it to be the firm conviction of the majority of the people of this country that radicalism, past and present, is an evil-working and dangerous thing * * * * * * To meet the wishes and guard against the evils apprehended by this Conservative majority * * * * should be the constant aim of the Democrats and Conservatives of the country in all their Conventions and in all their nominations to office. Men should be nominated and only such men, as can command the confidence and support of this united mighty Conservative majority which is made up of Democrats, Conservatives and Republicans together, and by neither alone and *which demands that the violent extremes and the violent men and platforms of both parties shall be set aside.*"

As if in answer to all this, the Raleigh "Sentinel" of 26th June, says that "a meeting composed of the *Conservative Constitutional Union* men of this city will be held * * * * to nominate a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Rich'd J. Wynne, Esq. Let there be a grand rally." You must pardon me Messrs. Editors for taking up so much of your space. It has been really impossible to be more brief in stating my reasons for asking what does all this mean? Are we to have a new party and a new platform whose "constant aim" shall be to pander to the depraved tastes and wishes of men who still are Republicans, and who have hitherto been Radicals? Are we now, at this late day, to attempt to out Herod Herod, in declaring for "equal political rights to all American citizens, white and black?" Are we to sit in Convention cheek by jowl with negroes, and to divide nominations and speeches with them!

But even if this be all right, I beg leave to object to the name of the new party. I object because it will take twenty years for the poor negroes to "get it right." Just think of it—Conservative Constitutional Union Party. The "fool negro" would be sure to forget all but the "Union Party" part of it, and be sure to remember that the Radicals call themselves the Union Party and vote with them and not with us.

I object to the name because it too much resembles, if I remember aright, the name inscribed upon the banner under which Bell and Everett fought, and under which they did not conquer. I wish to be distinctly understood on this point. The ground of my objection is the fear that there may be bad luck attached to the name, *and not an unwillingness to assume it because of its association with the old line Whig party.* You will oblige me, Messrs. Editors, by telling me what all this means, that is, if it means anything? I can speak only for myself, and not even then with perfect certainty; but I think, and think pretty strongly, that if I swallow this last pill, it will have to be sugar-coated and I must have some peach preserves, and an orange, and a banana, and a pine apple, and —, yes, and an office too.

X.

Our Washington Letter.

The Virginia Election—Negroes and the Conservative Ticket—Freedmen's Bureau Pets—Wells' Sympathy and Personal Indecency—Fraudulent Voting—A Negro Elected to Congress—The Beginning of the End—Radicalism Doomed—Thad. Stevens and Spiritualism—General Sherman—The Great Eastern—President Grant—Radical Economy.

Washington City, July 7, 1869.

Dear Journal:—The election in Virginia, which came off yesterday, is the principal topic of conversation in Washington to-day, and excites comment as various as the different degrees of feeling it has produced. As previously stated by me, the Walker or Conservative Republican ticket has succeeded by a very large majority, and this result is due to the hopelessness of good to themselves with which the Virginians regarded the Radical party as at present constituted. The telegraph informs us that Walker's majorities are very large in Bedford and Augusta, two large and populous counties, where the negroes are in full force. This shows that the blacks in many cases either refrained from voting or else "went" the Walker ticket—very probably the former.

We are informed that many negroes in the Southside counties voted the Conservative ticket, several colored men having been run for the Legislature on that side. The Radical majority in Alexandria city and county dwindled from three hundred and fifty (the first report this morning) to less than one hundred and fifty by the evening's news. Alexandria is afflicted with the same curse (though in a degree less) that has befallen Washington. It has a dissolute and worthless negro population, supported by the Freedman's Bureau, and passing their lives in idleness and debauchery.—Their natural instincts are with such a man as Wells, who appealed to their sympathies and their tastes, by telling them that it was "all an accident that his mother *dropped* him in New York instead of Virginia," a fact which of itself constituted all the difference between him and them. These men voted for Wells in a body.—They have the same "gentle and persuasive" political tricks which the Washington negroes indulge in on election days—the art of voting "early and often," and of polling every stray negro they pick up, no matter where he lives. A military body in the interests of the Wells' faction, was compelled, even in the teeth of the instructions given them by His Imperialness Ulysses, (and last, let us pray God) to favor the New York "dropped" to arrest several of the "men and brethren" for exercising their constitutional right of voting more than once. But with all this fraud—for it is certainly impossible for Radicals, black or white, to participate in an election without committing fraud—the whites voted a successful ticket. McKenzie, in the Alexandria Congressional District is elected by a large majority. It appears that the Radical party have succeeded at least in buying an elephant, and I am very curious to know what it will do with him. Norton, the Radical candidate in the 1st district, a negro, is elected to Congress. Since Thad. Stevens quit politics to become a spiritual vender of news between this world and the next, nothing has occurred that will give the Radicals so much trouble. The case of T. Willis Menard, of Louisiana, is not a "circumstance" to it. The "expurgated" Constitution is adopted by a very large majority, on the principle that a "half loaf is better than no bread." This Virginia election is the beginning of the end of Radicalism. It foreshadows the result in Tennessee, which undoubtedly will elect Gov. Senter and a majority of the Legislature, thereby returning Andrew Johnson to the United States Senate. Mississippi and Texas will "follow suit," and in two years' time the entire South, with, perhaps, the exception of South Carolina, will be enrolled under the banner of Democracy. I do not claim this election in Virginia as a Democratic triumph, but it is the entering wedge to split open the ineffably hideous and loathsome monster, Radicalism, in the South, thus paving the way for the success of the Democracy.—Thaddeus Stevens has appeared in a new role. The old gentleman has been permitted to revisit his adopted country (his native land being a much warmer one than the United States) and expresses his opinion about the attempted impeachment of Andrew Johnson. According to "The Banner of Sight"—the spiritualist organ of the country, a paper that approves all kinds of Yankee ologies and isms, especially *free-loveism*, a pet institution of Yankee Radicalism, by the way Mr. Stevens declares that Providence was opposed to the impeachment of Johnson, and therefore prevented it.—Providence is in favor of an Imperialist government, and the time had not then come for the autocrat. It will soon. This "spiritue" declaration is another "feeler" in favor of Radical Imperialism.

The Great Eastern has arrived in American waters. We received the first news of her arrival through French sources. The dispatch being dated at Brest. This is enterprise certainly.

General Sherman arrived in Washington yesterday after a brief visit to St. Louis.—He is coming in, while most of our magnates are departing.

President Grant, having taken a cottage at Long Branch for the season, will shortly proceed thither to spend a portion of the Summer, also making a trip West before he comes back for the Fall.

Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, proposes to astonish the country very soon with another specimen of Radical economy—*i. e.* turn out a couple of hundred clerks and appoint double that number.

Tribute of Respect.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed by the Wilmington Steam Fire Engine Company to draft resolutions in commemoration of the death of our fellow-comrade, Mr. William B. Meares, beg leave to submit the following:

Resolved, In the death of one so young, so radiant with hope, and rich in promise, we are reminded that none are exempt from the decree, and that "Be ye also ready," is the solemn admonition announced to us by the Humble and the Lowly, as they successively fall before the great destroyer.

Resolved, That this Company has lost a useful member, and a vacancy has been created in the community which will ever remain so without its accustomed occupant.

Resolved, That while we cordially extend the hand of sympathy to the bereaved family, who so deeply mourn the loss of a devoted son; a loving brother; a child of many prayers; we feel assured that, by leaning with humble trust upon the merits of their Saviour, they find consolation, as he did, at the closing scene of life's fleeting final hour.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased; also to the "Journal" and "Star," with request for publication; and while we regret the occasion which calls forth this manifestation of our appreciation of his merits, we sincerely bear this willing testimony to his upright and moral character; and that it be enjoined upon the members of the Company, in respect to his memory, to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Platt D. Cowan,
F. G. Robinson,
S. S. Nash.